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Rose Song.

Why are red roses red?
For roses once were white.
Because the loving nightingales
Sang on their thorns all night,
Sang till the blood they shed
Had dyed the roses red.

Why are white roses white?
For roses once were red.
Because the sorrowing nightingales
Wept when the night was fled,
Wept till their tears of light
Had washed the roses white.

Why are the roses sweet?
For once they had no scent.
Because one day the queen of love,
Who to Adonis went,
Brushed them with heavenly feet—
That made the roses sweet!

—*R. H. Stoddard.*

Example.

We scatter seeds with careless hand,
And dream we ne'er shall see them more;
But for a thousand years
Their fruit appears,
In weeds that mar the land,
Or healthful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say—
Into still air they seem to fleet,
We count them ever past;
But they shall last—
In the dread judgment they
And we shall meet!

I charge thee by the years gone by
For the love's sake of brethren dear,
Keep thou the one true way,
In work and play,
Lest in that world their cry
Of woe thou hear.

—*John Keble.*

The Stolen Love-Letters.

In the uncertain flickering firelight pretty Maggie Leslie sat pulling a rose to pieces. Her sister Kate watched her a few moments impatiently, and then said: "What are you doing, Maggie? Tired of your new lover, eh?"

"What nonsense! I am not tired of my new lover, but I am angry at my old one."

"Very likely. When a girl has discarded a country clergyman with £300 a year for a baronet with £30,000, it is likely she will be angry at the poor lover troubling her memory."

"I should dismiss the country clergyman very soon from my memory, if he permitted me. I never thought Archie Fleming could have been so mean;" and Maggie threw the poor tattered remnant of a rose passionately away from her.

"I do not believe Cousin Archie Fleming could do a mean thing, Maggie. You must be mistaken."

"I wish I was. Come closer, Kate, and I will tell you all about it;" and the two young girls seated themselves on a low ottoman in a confidential attitude.

"Now Maggie, when and what?"

"The 'when' was two evenings ago. Sir John and I were coming across the moor, just as happy as—as anything, and I thought Archie was in London, when we met him suddenly as we turned into the Hawthorn path. And what do you think? They rushed into each other's arms like—like two Frenchmen. I do believe they kissed each other. It was 'John' and 'Archie,' and hand-shaking, and 'How are you old fellow?' and that kind of thing, until I was quite disgusted. Men going on in that way are so ridiculous!

"By-and-bye Sir John remembered me, and 'supposed Archie knew his fair parishioner Miss Leslie,' and Archie bowed in the most distant manner, and said he had the honor of being my poor cousin. Men never keep anything, and before we had walked a quarter of a mile Sir John had contrived to let Archie know how matters stood between us."

"That was not very pleasant, but of course you were off with the old love before you were on with the new."

"Not exactly. I had stopped writing to Archie, and if he had an ounce of sense he might have guessed the reason."

Kate shook her head and looked grave.

"Now, Kate, don't be aggravating. The case is just this. Sir John and Archie, it seems, are old school friends, and Archie has all sorts of romantic notions about fidelity to his friend, and threatens to tell Sir John how badly I have treated him."

"Then you have seen Archie?"

"Yes; I sent Davie Baird to tell him to meet me in the conservatory last night."

"How imprudent!"

"I had to do it. I wanted to coax Archie to let me off easily, and give me back all my letters. I must have the letters, Kitty. I really must."

"Well?"

"Well he said some very disagreeable things—truths he called them—and I cried, and looked just as pretty as I could. He insisted I was in love with Sir John's title and money, and not with himself; and when I said that was not true, and that I loved Sir John very dearly, he got quite in a temper. It is my belief that he would rather I married for money than love if I don't marry him. That's the selfishness of men, Kitty. I wouldn't be as mean for anything. And oh, Kitty, he would not give me back my letters, and I must have them."

"I should not worry about a few love-letters."

"Kitty, you don't know all, or you would not say that."

"Tell me all, then."

"I have sent Sir John just—the—same—letters, word for word. You know I never was good at composition, and when Clara Joyce was here, I got her to write me some beautiful love-letters. She liked doing it, and I thought I might need them. I copied them for Archie, and they were so clever I copied them also for Sir John. Now, Kitty, if Archie should show those letters, as he said he would, how both of them would laugh at me! I could not bear it."

Kate looked very much troubled. "Indeed, Maggie, you are right," she answered. "You must have your letters; and if Archie will not give you them, they must be stolen from him; that is all about it. It would never do to let him hold such a power over your poor little head, and it would be worse after you were married than before it. You are sure that he will not give them up?"

"He said he never would give them to me."

"Perhaps he has burned them."

"Oh, no, he could never bear to do that. Why, he idolizes them, Kitty. Just before he went away he told me that they were laid in rose leaves in the drawers of his Indian cabinet."

"Very good. Grandfather sent that cabinet to the parsonage. I dare say it is exactly like the one in his room. If so, it is likely grandfather's key will open the minister's."

"Oh, Kate, you durst not do such a thing!"

"I dare, under the circumstances. Of two evils one should choose the least. Anything, almost, is better than giving a rejected lover such a power over you. It would be different if it was me. I would defy him, and take the telling in my own hands."

"I could not do that. Archie might tease me to death first."

"I know, you dear, foolish little woman. But you shall have your letters, Maggie, so go to bed, and sleep soundly on my promise."

"When?"

"Perhaps to-morrow. Archie dines with the bishop to-morrow. I shall find no better opportunity, I think."

The next morning proved to be one of those drenching days quite characteristic of an English November. Still, about three o'clock, Miss Leslie insisted on riding to the village. Her grandfather made some opposition, but soon gave in to "Kate's set ways," and her decided declaration "that she would be ill without her gallop."

Arrived at the village she stopped at the parsonage door, and nodding pleasantly to the housekeeper who opened it, she said she was very wet, and would like to see her cousin, and dry her habit.

The parson was gone to the bishop's, but if Miss Leslie would come in there was a fire in his parlor, and she could warm her feet and have a warm cup of tea; and Miss Leslie, after a little affected hesitation, and a little more pressing, consented to do so.

She permitted Martha to remove he hat and bring her some tea. "I shall rest half an hour, Martha, and if Cousin Archie is not back by that time, I must go, or else I shall not reach home before dark."

As soon as the door was shut she glanced round the room. It was a cozy place, full of bachelor comforts, and pleasantly littered with books and papers. The Indian cabinet stood in a little recess between the two windows. She quietly selected her grandfather's key, and tried the lock. It opened at once, and with an ease that showed it was in constant use, and the first thing that greeted her was the faint scent of rose leaves.

But the letters were not in the drawers, and she was on the point of closing the cabinet in despair, when she remembered that her grandfather's had a secret door that slipped away, and hid a closet between the drawers. It was likely Archie's had the same. She sought the spring, and it responded at once to her touch, and there lay the letters, all tied together in one little bundle. There was not more than half a dozen, and Kate, with a smile of relief and satisfaction, put them in her pocket, and relocked the cabinet.

She had scarcely done so when she heard some one open the front door with a pass key, and come straight up the stairs. In a moment she had decided that it was not Archie's footstep, and that it must be one of his intimate friends. In a moment, also, she had decided that if she did not know him, he should not know her. Whoever it was, he did not at once come to the parlor; he went into an adjoining room, removed his wet coat and boots, and came lounging in, with slippers on his feet and a cigar in his mouth

Kate had just finished arranging her hat and gloves, and was going quietly out of one door when he entered by the other. For a moment they stood and looked blankly at each other; the next, Kate advanced a few steps, and said: "I am waiting to see the clergyman. Do you know how soon he will return, sir?"

"I think he will be here immediately," answered the new-comer, whose first instinct was to say the thing most likely to detain so beautiful a girl. "I am sorry to have intruded, but I will retire at once, if you desire it."

"By no means, sir. I shall not remain longer. I expected my brother with Mr. Fleming, but as my groom is with me, there is no need to wait, especially as it is likely to be dark very early."

"I left Mr. Fleming at the bishop's, with three other clergymen. Your brother—"

"Oh, my brother is clergyman;" and then suddenly remembering a friend of Archie's who lived at least ten miles away, she said: "I am Miss Crowther, of Hill Top—perhaps you know Mr. Henry Crowther?"

The young gentleman looked at Kate in utter amazement. In fact, he was Mr. Henry Crowther himself, and he was not aware that he had ever had any sister. Who was this beautiful girl claiming so pleasant a kinship with him?

But almost with the announcement Kate disappeared. He watched her horse brought round, and saw her mount and ride away, and then sat down to smoke in a whirl of curiosity and excitement. "What a bright face! What frank, charming manners! What a figure! I wish to everything I had a sister—or something nice—like that girl. I do wonder who she is!" The next moment he had rung the bell, and pulled the bell-rope down.

"Lawks, Mr. Henry, I knew that was you a-ringing, which Mr. Archie never rings that outrageous way. What be you wanting, sir?"

"I want to know, Martha, who that young lady is that left the house twenty minutes ago."

"Well may you ask, sir, which to do shows your good sense. That is Miss Kate Leslie, sir—Mr. Archie's cousin—a very beautiful young lady, sir, and a good one, and proud her grandfather is of her."

"That is all, Martha."

"Very well, sir."

When Archie returned he found Harry Crowther pacing the room in the greatest impatience. "How long you have been!" he exclaimed; "and here has been the most beautiful girl waiting for you; and, by everything! she says she is my sister; and, still funnier, she did not know that I was her brother."

"What do you mean, Harry?"

"Just what I say"

"Oh, this is too bad! I must ask Martha about it. She ought not to permit strangers to come into my rooms."

"Stop, Archie; I have asked Martha. Her name was Miss Kate Leslie."

"My cousin Kate. Now what could have brought her here this wet day?" He thought immediately of his interview with Maggie, and of her anxiety about her letters. "Poor little girl," he said, mentally, "I must not punish her any longer. I will take her her letters to-morrow."

So the next afternoon he put on his hat and coat, and went to the cabinet for them. Of course they were not there. For one moment he was confounded; the next, his mind had instinctively divined the hand that had robbed him. He was very angry with his cousin Kate. He knew at once it was altogether her doing. If Maggie had ever dared to try, she would have screamed in the attempt, and betrayed herself.

It was with a very stern face that he entered the parlor where Kate was sitting, and he would not see the hand she held out to him. When they were alone, she asked at once: "Why won't you shake hands, Archie?"

"How can you expect me, Kate, to take the hand—"

"'That robbed me.' Say it if you wish."

"I was going to say it. Why did you do it?"

"Because you were torturing little Maggie, and I will not have her worried about a few letters. They were hers, not yours."

"I think they were mine."

"That shows a man's honesty in love matters. The letters were sent to you under a supposition that you were to fill a certain relationship to Maggie. You were found incompetent for that position, and the favors relating to it ought to have been returned. A dismissed ambassador might just as well keep the insigia of his office."

"Sit down, Kate, and don't put yourelf in a passion. Have I ever done an unkind thing to either Maggie or you since we were children together?"

"No, Archie, you have not."

"Do you really think I would?"

"You said you would tell Sir John things about Maggie, and that would be unkind. Maggie loves Sir John very much."

"I would never hurt Maggie. As your pastor, and as your cousin, let me say I think you have behaved in a very improper manner."

"Archie!"

"Very improper indeed. You ought to have come to me. I would have given you the poor dear little letters; and as for telling Sir John anything t open his eyes, I like him far too well. The only way to be happy in love is to be blind."

"You think that is very satirical, I dare say."

"No, I do not. I am waiting for your apology, Kate. You know you ought to make me one."

Kate sat, with burning cheeks, tapping the floor with her foo , and Archie stood calmly watching her. At last she said, "You are right, Archie." Then, putting her hand in her pocket: "Here are the letters. Do what you likewith them. I trust you."

He took them tenderly, and throwing them into the fire, mournfully watched them turn to gray ashes. Kate's eyes were full of painful tears.

"Archie," she said, "forgive me. I acted very impulsively and very imprudently. I am ashamed of myself. There is something else I must tell you about this miserable affair. I saw a gentleman in your parlor, and I gave myself a false name to him."

"Oh, Kate, see how one fault leads to another. If you had been doing right, you would not have been ashamed to confess that you were Kate Leslie. Do you know the lady whose name you borrowed?"

"No, I know nothing about such a person."

"Then I will go with you, and you must make an apology to the family."

"Must I do this?"

"You must. It is the least you can do."

"Very well, Archie, I will do it."

But this part of her punishment was long delayed. The next morning Kate was very ill, and a severe attack of rheumatic fever confined her for weeks to her room. Then the fatigue and excitement consequent on Maggie's marriage threw her back into the inertia of invalidism, and the adventure was almost forgotten in its painful results.

As the warm weather came on she improved, and began to go into society again. One day there was to be a lawn party at the bishop's, and she promised to meet Archie there. She was sitting resting under a great oak, when she saw him coming toward her. A gentleman was with him, whom she recognized at a glance; she had introduced herself once to him as Miss Crowther. What was Archie going to do to her? She felt almost like crying; but she stood bravely up as they advanced, and in her white muslin dress, with roses at her waist and throat, she made a very lovely picture.

"Good-afternoon, Cousin Kate."

"Cousin Archie, good-afternoon."

"Kate, this is my friend, Mr. Henry Crowther."

She blushed violently, but she did not lose her self-possession. "I have met Mr. Crowther before, once, when I was on a little private masquerade, and assumed the character of his sister. I hope I am forgiven."

"If I had a sister, she would have been honored by the assumption. Since the momentary favor I have never ceased to regret my want."

They sat long under the pleasant shade, and in the evening rode slowly home together under the July moon. Before they parted both had acknowledged to their hearts an interest that might be a dearer tie than even that of brother and sister.

For a few weeks Harry Crowther was constantly coming with Archie to call on the Leslies, either for one pretext or another. Than he began to come by himself, and to come without any pretext at all. It had been long evident to Archie that Harry and Kate loved each other very dearly, and at last even the dim eyes of her grandfather began to perceive how matters stood.

"Kitty," he said, one night, after waiting patiently through a "good-night" that lasted an hour and a half—"Kitty, why does Harry Crowther come here so often?"

"Because we do not believe in writing, grandfather. Love-letters once nearly cost me my life;" and leaning fondly on her grandfather's neck, Kitty told him the fault of which she had been guilty, and the pain and shame it had caused her.

"Never pays, Kitty, to do evil that good may come; the price is too high."

"You forgive me, grandfather?"

"Yes, Kitty, with all my heart."

"Harry has forgiven me too. You see, after taking his name in jest, it is right I make the amend honorable by taking it in earnest. So, grandfather, if you will let me, I am going to be Mrs. Crowther instead of Miss Crowther. May Harry ask you to-morrow?"

"Yes, he may ask me. He has asked you, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes,"

"And we are to have a wedding, and no love-letters. I never heard of such a thing."

"A wedding, and no love-letters, grandfather. Love-letters are slow and old-fashioned, and very dangerous. We have adopted visits and telegraphs in their place."

The Culture of the Rose.

Every rose will not come from the slip. Of the three great divisions into which the rose family is separated, viz., the damask, the noisette and the tea, the last two may be propagated with more or less readiness from the slip, or by budding; the first only by dividing the roots, and planting the seed, which latter method is resorted to, however, only when it is desired to obtain new varieties.

The best season for taking rose slips is in June, just after the profuse bloom of early summer is over, although a person who knows exactly how to cut a slip may find good cuttings throughout the warm months. Judgment and discernment are needed for the selection at all seasons. I know a generous lady who sent her friends immense armfuls of boughs, with hardly a real cutting upon them.

One should choose from a good vigorous branch of last year's growth a fresh shoot, containing two or three buds, such as will always be found more or less swollen at the base of the leaf stems. It should be cut from the parent branch diagonally, with a smooth, clean cut that will bring off a little of the old bark as well, in order to make the condition as favorable as possible for the formation of roots.

Have ready a box or pot of rich mold. With a round, pointed stick, make a hole several inches deep, and fill it up with clean sand; insert the end of the slip in this sand to the depth of one or two inches; be sure to make it firm in the soil, and the sand acting as a percolator for moisture, you may keep your slip well watered. You can soon see, by the swelling of the buds and the dropping off of the old leaves, whether the slip is indeed taking root, but do not attempt to remove it to the place where you would wish it permanently to remain, until it has put out several sets of new leaves.

An ingenious way to raise a set of slips has been recommended by Mrs. Loudon, which we have tried with unvarying success. It is to take an earthenware flower pot, gallon-size, and fill it more than half full of broken potshreds, pebbles, bits of slate or such things; now set in the middle, on top of these refuse materials, another similar flower pot, half-pint size, with the hole at its bottom stopped up tightly with a cork—let its mouth be even with that of the large, outer one—fill up the interstices with silver sand or other pure sand, and set in a row of slips all around, cut according to the directions given above. Keep the inner pot full of water all the time, but do not water the slips directly. In about six weeks your slips will have fine roots, and can be potted. A hand-glass always hastens the process of rooting, and enables you to take advantage of the sunshine, but if you are not provided with one, be careful to keep your plants in the shade until they show certain signs of independence of life.

Roses need very rich soil to bring them to perfection, thriving best in a mixture of well-rotted manure, sand and garden loam, and to stint them of nourishment is indeed poor economy.—*Scribner.*

There is probably nothing so exhilarating in the experience of the amateur gardener as when he steps upon the hoe and the responsive handle immediately arises to implant a fervent kiss between his eyes.—*Boston Transcript.*

The registrar of the Philadelphia board of health refuses to issue burial permits unless the physicians who sign the certificates of death can exhibit a lawful diploma, qualifying them for the practice of medicine.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIMENT.

Trying to Revive a Hanged Murderer—Restoring Natural Respiration and Muscular Action, but Failing to Reproduce Beating of the Heart.

When Edwin Hoyt was hanged at Bridgeport, Conn., says the New York *Sun*, the action of his heart seemed to have entirely ceased in twelve and a half minutes after his fall through the gallows trap. Not even a faint fluttering could be detected, such as is very often kept up long after pulsation is no longer discernible at the wrists. So long as that fluttering continues life is not beyond recall by the application of proper treatment. In order to make certain of death in this instance, the physicians permitted the body to hang twenty-five minutes before they authoritatively declared Edwin Hoyt's heart stilled forever. Even after that judgment was pronounced, the suspension was continued for ten minutes more, not only to insure compliance with the mandate of the law that Hoyt should be "hanged by the neck until he was dead," but that he should be absolutely beyond the possibility of recall to life by certain scientific experiments which were contemplated. As quickly as possible after the corpse was cut down it was carried through the prison to the hospital department of the jail, which is in the second story, and was there placed upon a table where preparations had all been made for the purposed experiments.

The first proceeding in order was a general examination by the physicians present to ascertain whether Hoyt's neck had been dislocated or fractured. They finally arrived at the conclusion that it had been dislocated, but not broken. This was based on the impossibility of detecting any crepitus, or grating of broken bone surfaces. A single cell Kidder electro-galvanic battery, capable of giving a very powerful current, was next brought into requisition. Its first application was to the phrenic nerve—that which governs the muscles of respiration. An incision was made above the clavicle; one electrode was pressed under the edge of the clavicle, over the course of the phrenic nerve, and the other was placed over the diaphragm. By then alternately applying and removing the latter electrode, the muscles were so affected as to simulate perfectly the motion of respiration. In fact, real respiration was performed, the lungs alternately inhaling and exhaling air, with a slow regular motion, so strong that breath was distinctly felt coming from the mouth and nose. The corpse now seemed to be simply a person sleeping, except that the breathing was not so heavy as that of a living person would be. When the success of this experiment had been fully demonstrated, the action of the battery was otherwise employed. The muscles of the forearms, upper arms, and shoulders were caused by the electric current to contract with a great deal of force, causing the arms to double up and strike out in the directions of natural impulsion in a very lifelike manner. But these simulations of life by the corpse—breathing, striking and waving its arms about—were less startling than the next effects produced, which were upon the muscles of the face. As the electrodes were applied to exposed nerves governing different sets of muscles the dead man opened his eyes with a ghastly stare, closed them again, rolled the eyeballs in their sockets, moved his eyebrows up with an astonished stare, and frowned savagely. Then they changed the currents so as to excite the muscles of his mouth and nose, causing him to twist his nostrils as with a scornful sneer, compress them, open his jaws and shut them with a vicious snap, and work his mouth as if he were trying to talk. Openings were made in the chest and the electric current was applied to the heart, but without effect. That great muscle had ceased working forever, and not the slightest answering throb could be awakened. In all other respects the experiments were regarded by the physicians as successful, but here was the limit beyond which they might not go in making death burelesque life. "Could we have made the heart move,' said one of the physicians, afterward, 'we would have had some hope of being able to resuscitate the man, for then we did not know that his neck was broken. 'Would he have had to be hanged again if we had succeeded in doing so?' Well, we did not think about that. We were at the very portals of the great mystery of life and death, seemingly. We had induced natural respiration. If we could have made the heart beat, with the lungs doing their duty and that great force pump sending the life current through the arteries, it would have been actually raising the dead to life. But that was no to be."

An Island Prison.

One of the first problems forced upon the attention of General Melikoff was the providing of fresh facilities for confining the czar's disaffected subjects. For several years past the prisons of European Russia hav been crowded to overflowing, and the same thing is true of Siberia. It appears that the practical mind of the new ruler has already hit upon a satisfactory solution of this problem. He is going to make the prisoners house themselves and feed themselves. They are to till the soil, to raise cattle, and to become a profit to the state instead of a burden; and they are to do all this on the island of Saghalien.

For ten years the government had been unsuccessfully trying to colonize this island. The great difficulty has been to get the prisoners there and to supply them with food and clothing after they got there. Last summer the experiment was tried for the first time of transporting them by sea in convict ships, and the authorities were so well pleased with the result that the work of colonization is henceforth to be steadily pushed.

At present there are on this island a little more than two thousand prisoners, all condemned to hard labor for long terms. Six hundred of them are employed in the coal mines at the post of Dua, and the rest are making roads and otherwise preparing for the arrival of the newcomers. Besides the post of Dua there are three more to be established—one in the valley of the Alexandrovsk, one in that of the Tymovsk and the Korsakoff post. This will give three posts in the central part of the island and one at its southern end. The large farms are to be established at the posts of Alexandrovsk and Tymovsk. It is said that the government has already appropriated the money necessary for carrying out these plans.

Saghalien is to have an administration of its own. Besides several companies of soldiers, who will perform guard duty, there will be a surveyor, an agriculturist and an architect to direct and supervise the prisoners at their work. Two surgeons are already on the island. This new scheme of colonization is not popular. The Nihilists don't like it; or, once transported to that distant island, they will be practically cut off from the people among whom they desire to propagate their doctrines. The peasants, who have become accustomed to the terrors of Siberia, are awe-struck at the thought of a long voyage in the dreadful floating prison, over unknown seas, to a rocky island that is further than even far-off Siberia, and that lies by the side of heathen Japan. One point troubles the government. The chances are that escapes will be more frequent than those in Siberia. It is known that a large number of those transported to Saghalien last summer have already got away.

It is illegal in England to sell crabs measuring less than four and one-half inches across the back, and persons selling them have lately been punished.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The Maine experiment of offering rewards to boys for successful farm work is to be imitated in Vermont. Two of the trustees of the State university have offered $150 in prizes to boys not over seventeen years of age for the best crops of potatoes and corn on one-eighth of an acre. The *Scientific American* thinks the practice is a good one, and might be wisely adopted with benefit to our agricultural interests as well as to the boys.

One of the oldest and best advertisers in the country gives three cardinal points that all advertisers may profit by: First, if one has a good thing, which the people really need, the more widely he makes it known the larger will be his rates; he will gain nothing by economizing in this matter, provided he advertises with good judgment. Second, no one need expect to do a brisk and extended business in these days who fails to advertise, and advertise freely. Third, it costs money at the outset to advertise, and one must not expect to do this effectually for little or nothing. But if properly done it will pay in the end.

One of the most notable among recent engineering projects is the railway already being constructed over the Mount Lofty range of hills, South Australia. Nearly $4,000,000, it is stated, will be expended on the thirty-three miles between Adelaide and Naizne. Within a trifle the railway is estimated to cost about $110,000 per mile, and that where the cost of the land was very slight; in some portions the expenditures will be fully $150,000 per mile, owing to the large extent of tunneling to be done and the height of the viaducts and embankments to be formed. The summit of the range will be reached in about nineteen miles from Adelaide, and at an altitude of some 1,600 feet above sea level, and here a station, to be named after the range, will be located. The ruling gradient, one in forty-five, will be between Government Farm and this point, and the descent from the summit to the Aldgate point will be by a similar gradient.

The far West seems already tolerably well supplied with means of livelihood for the scores of millions that will soon dwell there, but a new one has recently been mentioned in the California Academy of Science. The gum which exudes from the creosote plant is known to commerce as shellac, from which are made sealing-wax, varnish and the scarlet lac dye used for dyeing the British red military coats. The plant is as thick as sage brush, from Southern Utah to New Mexico, and from the Colorado desert to Western Texas, but chiefly plenty on the Mojave and Colorado deserts. Calcutta exports $5,000,000 worth of shellac a year, which brings from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound, and almost as much of lac dye, selling still higher. The United States have imported in some years 700,000 pounds of shellac alone. Yet it is all over the West, and can be so easily collected that boys could carry on the business of gathering it. Probably this product will now receive attention in commerce.

The steady decrease in the population of France, as indicated by the gradual falling off in the birth rate, is again attracting considerable attention in that country. In 1878 the number of births was below the average of the four previous years. In 1861 the average was 2.69 per cent.; in 1868 it had sunk to 2.63, and since then a further decline took place, until in 1878 it had fallen to 2.53. The birth rate of France is, indeed, much lower than in any other European country. The highest rate is that of the German empire, where, according to the latest returns, it was 4.03 per cent. In Russia the rate is 3.98, and in Austria 3.91 per cent, while in England in 1877 it was 3.62 per cent. The causes assigned for the low rate in France are the fewer number of marriages and the great decline in the number of children resulting from these marriages. The proportion of children to each marriage is dwindling more and more each year throughout France, with the exception of Brittany and some of the departments in the center and south, where the agricultural population is under the system of co-operative farming. Among the petty tradesmen and the well-to-do peasants there is seldom more than one child per marriage; and in some parts of the country the average is even less than this. To a certain extent the decrease in population is kept in check by the decrease in the mortality.

The "Roil Bengol Tagger."

These are little Johnny's observations on the "Roil Bengol Tagger," as communicated to the San Fraccisco *Argonaut:* One time there was a man who had a tagger, and the tagger it was a sho, and the man he tuke the money for to get in. The man he had a big paper nailed onto the tagger's den, and the paper it said, the paper did: "The Roil Bengol Tagger, sometimes cald the Monerk of the Jungle. Hands of. No Techin the Tagger!" The monerk of the jungle it was always a layin' down with its nose tween its poz, and the folkes wich had paid for to get in thay was mad cos it wudent wock and rore like dissent thunder. But the sho man he said: "That's ol rite when I git the new cage done, but this is the same cage which the offle feller broke out of in Oregon, time he et up the seventeen men and their families." Then the folks they would ol stand back and tock in whispers while the tagger slep. But one day a feller wich was drunk he take to punchin the tagger with the masthead of his umberler, wich stampeeded the oddience wild, and the wimmen folks thay stud onto chairs and hollered like it was a mouse, but the drunk chap he kep a jobbin the monerk of the jungle crewel. Pretty sune the monnerk it bellered offle and riggled, but the feller kep a pokin like he was a fireman to a steam engin. Bimeby the monnerk it jumped onto its hine feets and shucked itself out of its skin and rolled up its sleefs and spit onto its hands and spoke up and sed: "Blame if I can't jest whollip the stuffin' out o' the garioot wich has ben a proddin this ere tagger!" And the oddience thay was astonish!

A Telephone Joke.

A manufacturing firm down on the flats the other day wanted to get a quantity of stock from a concern in another part of the city. The telephone was called into requisition and the price of the desired material inquired. It was given, but the would-be purchaser thought it was too high. He was then requested to wait while a consultation was held at the end of the line to see what they could do for him. He did wait, but kept the phone to his ear, and through the accommodating Blake transmitter heard everything that transpired in the office at the other end. He heard one member of the firm say to the other finally that a certain figure would be charged, lower than the first, but still some twenty per cent. above the cost. Word was then sent him direct that he could have the stock he wanted at cost price, seeing as it was him. He answered back that that was too thin, for he had heard every word that had passed. That Blake transmitter has since been removed, and when the firm desire to hold a private conference they go down cellar and whisper to each other. The telephone is a marvelous invention.—*Cleveland Leader.*

From repeated observations upon human skulls, Dr. Pebon, of Paris, infers that intelligence is usually in direct proportion to the size of the cranium.

"THE PASSION PLAY."

A Unique Performance Which Took Place at Ober-Ammeagau in Bavaria.

The New York *Herald* has the following interesting account of the "Passion Play," a relic of mediæval times, which was performed this year for the first time in ten years in a Bavarian village before assembled thousands, many of them strangers from all parts of the world: To-day, in a remote village of the Bavarian Highlands, within a rude theater, the most part of which is open to the sky, there is seated all day long, from eight in the morning till five in the afternoon, with an interval of an hour at noon for refreshments, some five or six thousand people, peasants from the neighboring villages, sightseers from the near-lying Bavarian towns, and tourists from far and near, from England and America. They are gathered together, some for devotion, others out of curiosity, to witness the first representation of a unique and interesting drama, the only surviving mediæval relic in Germany of the kind which has come down with unbroken tradition. The scene of the drama is the village of Ober-Ammergau, and the play, to give it its full title, "The Great Expiatory Sacrifice of Golgotha, or the Narrative of the Passion and Death of Jesus, According to the Four Evangelists, with Tableaux Vivants Taken From the Old Testament." The actors are humble villagers, under the guidance and direction of their village pastor. None other has ever acted in the play, and yet it can trace its existence back for centuries; indeed, its origin is lost in the remote past. For long years its fame was confined to its own immediate neighborhood, but in these days of the railway, the telegraph, the press and tourist agencies, it was impossible to keep its fame from spreading far and wide and thus it came to pass that, from being a spectacle for humble villagers and the goal of a decennial pilgrimage for the devout, it has become center of attraction to the pious and curious of two continents.

The last performance of the "Passion Play" was given in 1871, as a crowning religious act of the general enthusiasm which prevailed in Germany after the victories of the German troops in France and the returning peace. The performance of 1870, the proper year for the exhibition, was interrupted by the breaking out of the war, in consequence of which the theater had to be closed long before the appointed time, and the visitors were scattered to the four winds. Forty of the men and youth of Ammengau, among them several who had taken part in the play, were called to the ranks of the Bavarian army. Joseph Maier, the delineator of the character of Christ (as in the present year), was among those who had to perform military duty, although it fortunately happened that the reigning king of Bavaria, Ludwig II., who had ever manifested a deep interest in the "Passion Play," interfered in his favor, and allowed him to do garrison duty in Munich and retain his long, flowing hair. Of the forty who left the village in 1870 for the war, six never returned—two fell in battle and four died in the hospital. When the news of the peace concluded between Germany and France arrived in the Bavarian Highlands, fires of joy were lighted on every mountain top, from the Odenwald to the Tyrol, and the villagers of Ober-Ammergau met together and determined to give a representation of their "Passion Play" in honor of the event. "This," they said, "shall be our method of thanking God, who has bestowed on us the blessings of victory and peace." Since then nine years have passed, during which time the villagers have prepared themselves for the representation which begins to-day. When we look at the names of the players we can hardly realize that nine years have elapsed since the last performances. With the exception of Anastasia Krach, who takes the place of Marie Flunger in the role of the Virgin, there is not a single change of importance. Truly, time does not seem to age the simple dwellers of the Ammerthal.

The "Passion Play" is composed of no less than eighteen acts, representing the life of Christ from the entry into Jerusalem to the resurrection and ascension. Each of the eighteen acts is prefaced with one or more tableaux vivants, the subject of which is taken from the Old Testament. They stand in the closest connection with the dramatic part of the performance, being so many symbols and prophecies of the scenes from the life of Christ, which they are intended to illustrate The small text book published by the community of Ober-Ammergau has very appropriate remarks upon this subject by the Geistlicher Rath Daisenberger: "Our main object," he says, "is to represent the story of Christ's Passion, not by a mere statement of the facts, but in its connection with the types and figures and prophecies of the Old Testament. By this manner of treatment an additional strong light will be cast upon the strong narrative, and the thoughtful spectator will be able to realize the grand truth that Jesus Christ, the son of God, made man for our salvation, is the central figure of the inspired volumes. As in the history of the Christian church, the life of the Savior and all his sacred actions are continually repeated and reproduced, to the extent that, according to Scriptural commentators, he lives over again, suffers and triumphs again in his saints, so it happened before His appearance in the flesh, and the holy patriarchs and other saints of the Old Testament forshadowed His coming by the events of their history and by their virtuous lives; for He is the eternal sun of the spiritual world; the sun of justice, sending forth His divine rays to illuminate in all directions both His predecessors and His successors, no less than His contemporaries. Many of the incidents in the lives of the ancient fathers bear a striking and obvious resemblance to various parts in the life of the Redeemer, and set forth the sufferings and death and resurrection so minutely that the evangelists continually mention some prophecy which was fulfilled. Thus the heroes of the Scriptures—Adam, the obedient, Abraham, Isaac, Joseph, Job, David, Micaiah Jonas, Paniel, and so many others who labored and suffered in His spirit—represent in part, though imperfectly, His life, and through what they accomplished and suffered they became the prophets of that which in him, the Urbild, the primitive type, should take place. In this fundamental thought is the representation of the Passion arranged and performed on the basis of the entire Scriptures."

To-day we shall give only a single scene from the "Passion Play," as recorded by the author of the "Album of the Passion Play:" The drama has a double prelude, one of prayer and one of nature. Precisely at eight o'clock the booming of cannon, planted on a sligh elevation beneath the peak of the Kofel, announces that the play is about to begin. The whole available space within the theater is crowded. Every eye is directed toward the broad proscenium, which is bathed in the glory of morning sunlight. If the curtain of the central stage was removed, while the musical overture is being performed, and there was revealed at once what is only to be gradually unfolded the hearts of many indifferent spectators would be filled with surprise, if not with deeper emotions. In the principal scene of the future labors of the players are assembled all the members of the community who are to take an active part in the performances—upward of five hundred in number—together with their pastor or the aged priest-father of the village, the Geistlicher Rath Daisenberger, and there, unobserved by human eye, but feeling conscious of the Divine Presence, have fallen upon their knees and are engaged in a silent prayer. The spiritual leader of the villagers kneels down in their midst We know that the purport of their prayer, although very supplicate in silence, is that the dramatic labors in which they are about to engage may prove spiritually beneficial to themselves and to the thousands who have come from distant parts to witness them. This is the unseen prelude to the "Passion Play."

There is also the prelude of nature, which contributes to a calm and joyous feeling in the breast of the spectator. The eye, wandering far beyond the limits of the stage, dwells upon the green, sunlit landscape of the valley. To the right and left the gaze rests on mountains fringed with firs, and more prominent than all on the high peaked Kofel, with its high cross gilded by the morning's rays. The fresh morning breeze is laden with the perfume of myriads of wild flowers that carpet the meadows of the valley. The ear is captivated by soft, thrilling melodies as the lark soars from his nest among the meadow grass and pours out a matin hymn to the Creator. Even within the confines of the theater itself tiny feathered visitors dart across the sea of human heads, hop about on the broad proscenium or rest demurely on the projecting corners of the stage, while butterflies of every hue sail about at the caprice of the breeze, enlivening and diversifying the scene. From the distant hills the tinkling of cow bells is borne faintly to the ear, giving evidence of the charm and simple beauty of pastoral life. Nature and art here unite in preparing the mind for the grand scene of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Every feature of landscape and surrounding contributes toward the realization of the first scene of the drama—Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem—in such a manner as almost to produce complete illusion.

The Same Old Game.

The other afternoon the tools, implements, fixtures, appurtenances and whatever else belongs to the game of croquet, were put in position on a lawn up Woodward avenue, and as a young lady and a young man, seemingly her lover, took up the mallets to start the balls, a bony-looking old tramp halted and leaned over the fence and got his mouth puckered up for something good. The young man took the first shot, and, before the ball ceased rolling, the girl's voice was heard calling:

"You didn't knock fair—you've got to try it over!"

Before either of them were half way down she had occasion to remind him that he wasn't playing with a blind person, and that she could overlook no cheating. As she went under the last arch he felt compelled to remark that her playing would rule her out of any club he ever heard of. On the way back she asked him why he couldn't be an honest man as well as a jockey and a falsifier, and he inquired why she didn't write a set of rules to tally with her style of playing.

"It's coming—'tain't five minutes off!" chuckled the tramp, as he took a new grip on the fence and shaded his eyes with his hat.

"Don't you knock that ball away!" shouted the girl, a minute after.

"Yes, I will!"

"Don't you dare to."

"I'm playing according to the rules."

"No, you aren't! You've cheated all the way through!"

"I never cheated once!"

"And now you are adding the crime o perjury! Sir, I dare not trust my future happiness to such a man! I could never trust or believe in you!"

"Nor I in you!"

"Then let us part forever!" she said as she hurled her mallet at a stone dog.

"So we will!" he hissed as he flung his at her sleeping poodle.

She bowed and started for the house to pack up his letters.

He raised his hat and made for an approaching street-car to get down town in time for the Toledo train.

"That's all I wanted to know," sighed the tramp as he turned away. "I've been out in the woods for a few years past, and I didn't know but there had been some changes made in croquet, but I see it's the same old game clear through!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Water Supply.

Of the danger of injury to health from polluted wells, it is hardly possible to say too much. In one cholera season in London six hundred deaths were traced to the use of a single street pump. Typhoid fever has been repeatedly, indeed many times, known to affect whole families who resorted to a well for a common supply, while others in the same neighborhood, using different water, were not attacked. Worse yet, perhaps, seems to be the subtlety with which organic poison may be conveyed, by water, through milk in dairymen's supplies. Several times this has happened in London and elsewhere in England. In one instance, so far as appeared, the only mode of contamination was by the milk-pans at the dairy being washed in water from a stream into which leakage had occurred from a neighboring vault. At another time, several well-to-do families in London, one of them that of a physician, were affected with typhoid fever. It was found that they were all supplied with milk by a company which furnished milk from several dairies. At last it was ascertained that cases of fever occurred only in those families to whom had been sent the milk of one particular dairy; and a local cause of contamination of its supply was also traced. What exquisite cleanliness of all things is enjoined by this experience! Nothing is more sensitive than milk and cream to all impurity. Even the water which cows drink, when marshy and bad, has been known to make their milk unwholesome. Butter can be made good only where the most scrupulous sweetness, cleanliness, and freshness of everything is maintained. This is the chief secret of good butter-making; and the moral of it may be extended and applied by saying that perfect cleanliness of water, food, air and person, is everywhere absolutely necessary to perfect health.—*American Health Primer.*

Turkish Robbers.

Three robbers, armed to the teeth, recently broke into a Prussian's house in Constantinople. He gave up his watch and $20 in Turkish money, but they wanted more. They bound him hand and foot, and compelled him to tell them where they would find the key of his business safe. This safe happened to be in a room on the third floor, at the top of the house, and thither the three robbers hastened, leaving the owner bound, and threatened to return and shoot him if he called for assistance. But as they went upstairs his wife, who had been watching what was taking place from another room, slipped quietly in and cut the bonds of her husband. Arming themselves with revolvers, the pair crept quietly up the stairs, came upon the robbers, and without a word shot down two of them. The third threw down his weapons and begged for mercy. The Prussian bound his late assailant fast, and leaving his wife to watch over him with a loaded revolver in her hand, hastened to the nearest station house. There he found the officer in charge absent, and on inquiring for a sub-officer was told that both of the latter were also away. Thereupon the Prussian asked four of the men to accompany him to his house and take the bound burglar into custody. Arrived in the room where the two men had been shot, the zaptieths look on at the two corpses and the apprised and recognized in the former the two sub-officers, and in the latter the officer of their own guard.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Spurgeon's Pastors' college has educated 472 preachers.

The national council of the Congregational churches will meet this year at St. Louis.

The Methodist ecumenical council is appointed at London in August of next year. It will have four hundred members, one-half of them from the United States.

In October the First Congregational church of Boston will celebrate its 250th anniversary, and preparations are already being made for the event. Among the four signers of the first covenant in the church were Governors Winthrop and Dudley. The first book of records and a silver goblet which Governor Winthrop gave to the church are still in the society's possession.

The home mission committee of the Canada Presbyterian church has received $400,000 during the last six months, and it has arranged to send seven additional missionaries to Manitoba, where they are greatly needed.

The need of increased efforts on the part of the Presbyterian denomination among the German element in this country is beginning to attract attention, and steps are about to be taken to push work in that direction more vigorously.

The Woman's Baptist Missionary society, which was organized nine years ago, has received in all $281,100. Last year the society received some $46,178, the largest amount ever received in one year.

The desire for spiritual instruction is such in some parts of Spain that Wesleyan ministers report it not an unusual thing to receive a written requisition from villages, signed by forty or fifty inhabitants, asking them to come and preach the gospel to them.

The income of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions for last year shows a very large increase. The receipts aggregate $586,844, a gain over the previous year of more than $150,000. The legacies have been unusually large, and the Woman's societies have collected $200,000. The last assembly asked the church to bring its contributions up to $500,000, which the church has done, and much more.

The quadrennial report of the agent of the New York Methodist Book Concern shows that its net capital is $1,080,568. The net profits of the four years have been $201,978. The sales for the same period were $3,415,016. The report also shows that the support of the bishops, which was thrown on the churches three years ago, has drawn upon the funds of the concern. Three years ago the fund owed the concern $118,436; it owes now $120,311. The agents recommend that this amount be charged to profit and loss, as they do not believe it will be made good by the church.

The Presbyterian board has very encouraging reports from their mission work in Mexico. More than 500 converts recently sat down together at the communion table in the city of Zitacuaro, situated southeast of the capital, and the two native preachers say they have nearly 2,000 converts in the State of Michoacan.

There are in Great Britain thirty-four Catholic peers, twenty-six holding seats in the house of lords, and fifty-one Catholic members of the house of commons. There are five members of the queen's privy council who are Catholics. There are in Great Britain eighteen archbishops or bishops, 2,140 priests, and 1,348 Catholic places of worship.

The Japanese edition of the book of common prayer is said to be nearly completed. It is being prepared under the supervision of a mixed committee of English and American missionary societies.

The Episcopal convention of Northern New Jersey has appointed a committee to ascertain the nature and amounts of all incumbrances upon church property in the diocese, with a view to devise some practical means by which all such incumbrances may be removed prior to the centennial diocesan anniversary, which will occur in 1883.

The Liberal Baptist association has held its forty-fourth annual meeting. It counts twenty-six churches, twenty-four ministers, and about 1,900 communicants.

It is about 140 years since the beginning of foreign missions, and converts from heathenism now number about a million and a half.

The representatives of twelve theological seminaries who recently held a conference in New York city adopted a plan for an inter-seminary missionary organization, and appointed a missionary convention at New Brunswick in October.

Rag Carpets.

My new one—new two years ago—is almost worn out now. And yet, though this one has not done very good service, I think more of rag carpets than I used to. It is not because they are especially fashionable, for I have seen only one rag carpet besides mine since I put it upon the floor. That other one, in the sitting room of a near neighbor, has since given place to a cotton carpet of gay colors and pattern, costing half a dollar a yard. When I run in to see my neighbors, I usually sit with my feet upon an ingrain or Brussels carpet. It is very pleasant, and I admire the neat carpet and the flowering plants, and all the dainty trifles on shelves and brackets. But when I go home and find my "hit-or-miss" rag carpet strewn with the little girls' dolly work, and the little boys' whittlings and the baby's crumbs and playthings, I am glad it is only a rag carpet, and that I am not obliged to worry about the injury that would daily happen to a nice carpet where five children spend a good part of their waking hours. Besides, I think it is more "Eastlakey" than the very gay carpets of some of my neighbors! Anyhow, it harmonizes better with my very plain sitting room furniture than good ingra or Brussels carpeting would. I like nice things, and if ever fortune gives them to me, I shall be thankful I hope, as I am now for babies and for the companionship of childhood, and for the experience of a mother. I believe I will make one more rag carpet, at least. I think it will be "hit-or-miss," instead of striped, and I think I will put it down as I did this, without sewing the breadths, but simply lapping them, one a few inches over the next, stretching each one well, and tacking them very little except at the ends. It is easy then to take up and shake or beat the carpet and put it down again, so that all the worn places may be less exposed. It is easy to wash out the most soiled portions. I will have a stronger warp next time, and think I will have it in two colors, so that there will be stripes running lengthwise of the breadths. I will be particular in cutting and tearing the rags to have them so that they will be even-sized threads in the filling, for I have never liked to see the places in this old carpet where thick woolen rags have sometimes joined on to finer cotton strings, making the texture of the carpet uneven, and causing it to wear out more easily. The little girls must sew them neatly, so as not to give a bunchy look when woven. I think I will have the rags divided into three kinds for sewing—a basket of dark rags, one of light and one of gay colors. The first may include the black and dark-browns and grays. The second will contain the light nondescript grays, browns and old calico stuff; the third, anything at all bright. The one who sews can go round and round with these three lots, and so make a tolerably even "hit-or-miss." I am not sure that this will pay, but I am sure that I know of no carpeting for fifty cents a yard that will do so good service as a good rag carpet made as above.—*American Agriculturist.*

Commonplace.

A commonplace life, we say, and we sigh;
But why should we sigh as we say?
The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky,
Makes up the commonplace day;
The moon and the stars are commonplace things,
And the flower that blooms, and the bird that sings;
But dark were the world and sad our lot
If the flowers failed and the sun shone not;
And God who studies each separate soul
Out of commonplace lives makes his beautiful whole.

—*Christian Union.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Hard to beat—An old carpet,

A well-known field officer—A kernel of corn.

A display of American plants is to be held annually in Hyde Park, London.

When tea was first introduced into England it sold for fifty dollars a pound.

The carriage-maker never tires. The blacksmith does that for him.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Bessemer steel works made two crowbars, weighing 325 pounds each, for use in a Vermont slate quarry.

Sweden has now about 9,000 primary schools, and expends each year for school purposes nearly $2,250,000.

The old mausoleum of Augustus Cæsar at Rome is being converted by an architect into a splendid modern theater.

Mr. Paul Brunelle, of Putnam, Conn., has made a walking-cane, which contains 649 pieces of wood, no two of the same kind.

The boys of the Boston public schools are instructed in military drill, and annually have a street parade, with a review by the mayor.

The presence of sugar has been detected in the petals of various flowers in considerable quantities, varying from seven to one per cent.

We have yet to see the telephone that will give an intelligent reply to the question: "Can you square that little account to-day, old man?"—*Breakfast Table.*

The subscriber who wants to know what is the most difficult thing to raise on a farm is informed that the farmer's son will fill the bill pretty well about six A. M.

The editor of the Albany *Argus* has a dog which catches fish by submerging her head and taking them with her mouth. She does this purely for sport, and does not eat or even hurt the fish.

When the stalwart Turcomans go to sea they take a baby with them if possible. They entertain a notion that it is lucky to have a child on board in case a storm sets in.

New York pays more for tobacco than for bread. Dealers say that there are smokers in that city who average 100 cigars a week, and men whose cigar bills run up to thousands of dollars per annum.

Take a bran new straw hat, drop it into the cylinder of a threshing machine, and when it has been run out on to the straw stack by the carrier, you have the latest style ladies' hat.—*Waterloo Observer.*

The Michigan *Christian Advocate* suggests that church letters be made to read: The bearer, A. B., is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal church in R., and is hereby recommended to the —— church in M., and when we shall have received notice of his affiliation there, his membership in this church shall cease.

The Care of Dogs.

Dogs are subject to accidents, and swellings or tumors of various kinds on different parts of the body; and in such cases, if you do not know just what to do, it is better to consult some good authority, such as the editor of a first-class sporting paper, than to try experiments which may or may not be for the good of your favorite.

Nearly all dogs enjoy an occasional washing, and if they do not get it their skin is apt to become foul, and vermin may collect, which will prove very troublesome and difficult to remove. When the dog is to be washed, get two large buckets full of soft water, a rough towel and a cake of soap for dogs, for which you may be obliged to send to a dog-fancier. The water in one bucket should be lukewarm, and that in the other cold. Tie the dog in the yard or on the grass under a tree, and begin by pouring a little of the warm water on his shoulder, at the same time rubbing on the soap. Keep on in this way until every inch of the dog's body is covered with a lather, washing the head last, and taking care not to let the soapy water get into either his eyes or ears.

After the dog is thus thoroughly covered with lather, wash it off with clean warm water, at the same time gently squeezing the hide and rubbing downward. When the soap is all rinsed off dash a few dipperfuls of cold water over the dog and rub his jacket briskly with the rough towel. Then untie him and let him have a good run, after which, when his coat is nearly dry, is the time to give him a thorough combing and grooming, carefully unraveling every bit of tangle or mat you may find in his feather. (The long hair of a dog is called his "feather," not feathers.)

In order that a dog may be kept in good health his kennel requires frequent attention. Not only should the bedding be always sweet and dry, but the place should be occasionally scrubbed with soap and boiling water, and left to become thoroughly dry in the sun before it is again occupied.

If your dog has a collar—and every well-behaved dog deserves a pretty collar to wear when he goes out for a walk—be sure and take it off as soon as he comes in. Remember also that while the outside of the collar must be kept clean and bright in order to look well, it is very important for the good of the dog that the inside should be kept clean as well, and not allowed to become foul.—*Harper's Young People.*

Home-Made Soda Water.

The artificial seltzer water, made with a carbonic acid generator, is already, says the *Scientific American*, an imitation far from perfect of the natural water. A recipe to make it on the small scale for family use, as it were, can only give a product differing still more from that of the spring. Yet the following would fairly imitate the taste and properties of the natural water:

Fused chloride of calcium	4 grains.
Chloride of magnesium	2 grains.
Chloride of sodium	15 grains.
Citrate of iron	¼ grain.
Tartaric acid	2 drachms
Bicarbonate of soda	2½ drachms.
Water sufficient.	

Dissolve all the salts, excepting the tartaric acid and the bicarbonate, in about one pint of water, and introduce the solution into a champagne bottle. Then having completed the requisite quantity of liquid so as to leave an empty space of about two fluid ounces add the tartaric acid, and immediately after the bicarbonate of soda. Cork the bottle tightly, secure the cork with stout cord, and set the bottle aside for about six hours before it is opened. It is then ready for use.

The irst Public Hospitals.

Bilbota and Delta both assert that public hospitals are a product of Christianity. In the fourth century before Christ the Indian King Asoka issued this decree, which still exists inscribed on rock: "Everywhere, in the parts occupied by the faithful, medical aid is established for men and animals, and where they are not they are to be prepared." In the year 400 A. D. these hospitals still survived as Fa Hiam, a Chinese traveler, says of his visit to the city of Patna: "The nobles and landowners of this country have founded hospitals in the city, to which the poor of all countries, the destitute, the cripples, the diseased, may repair for shelter. They receive every kind of requisite help gratuitously. When cured they depart at their own convenience." Torquemada says that in the principal cities of ancient Mexico there were "hospitals for the cure of the sick superior to those of Europe." The poet Crates, in the fifth century before Christ, mentions a hospital, and Aristophanes speaks of the temples as refuges for the sick. Egypt undoubtedly had hospitals, and 300 years before the Christian era a "house of sorrow" was established in Ireland. The house of sorrow unfortunately has multiplied by thousands in that country.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ .... EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 10, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

We give a synopsis of the Chicago convention to give our readers an idea what the affair was like. The more rowdyish features we do not mention for want of space.

Notice to John Sherman: Your fences are all down.

Grant will start a cigar store at Galena and Whittaker will lecture on ears.

Had Sherman called in the aid of Eliza Pinkston at Chicago last week, he might have made it.

The latest piece of patriotism comes from a republican out west, and one more war claim has been heard from; it is that of a Wisconsin man who went into the army and prayed steadily, for about eight months, that the Union might be saved. As from this time the war cloud began to pass away the claimant takes credit to his prayers and proposes to take cash from the government.

The *Herald*: We speak of this third term business as a shocking impropriety, and we mean precisely what we say. Is it not such an impropriety that the ex-President should be so overmastered by ambition as to permit his own son, "Colonel" Fred Grant, to bluster about Chicago hotels, telling people what "my father says," openly electioneering for "my father," hawking the Vice Presidency around for "my father," and when it is rejected by Secretary Sherman's friends, with amused contempt, replying, "Then he shall have nothing?"

The Bellefonte *Republican*, of last week declared in favor of the colored senator Bruce for Vice-President, and "that a better selection could not be made."

The Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine, have united in a single candidate for Governor in General Harris M. Plasted. He was formerly a Republican but latterly a Greenbacker, which is the name the Republican opposition to the Blaine-Hamlin dynasty have adopted for want of a better. The two parties are also likely to present a joint electoral ticket, with four Democrats and three Greenbackers, or *vice versa*.

Senator Wallace proposes to attack in the senate the "great divide," as Senator Edmunds styles the river and harbor bill, in contradiction to the public buildings log-rolling scheme, which he calls the "little divide." Mr. Cox showed the absurdity of many of the provisions of this bill in the house, and Mr. Wallace will point out to the senate some of the insignificant streams with unpronounceable names provided for in the bill.

The situation at Chicago strikes different men in different ways. A Southern Democrot talking with a friend in the Capitol said: "Jim, this fight at Chicago reminds me of old times. There has never been a time since the war when niggers brought such a high price as they do now."

Intelligence from Pittsburg mentions the closing of iron mills in that city. We hear the same from other quarters. A Pittsburg dispatch of 1 inst., says "the iron mills of Western Pennsylvania are generally closed to-day. There are about 850 boiling furnaces, and the 150 in this immediate vicinity went out and the lockout began this morning. The agreement between masters and men expired June 1, and the failures of the former to concede the advance demanded for puddling caused the shut down. The total number of laborers thus thrown out of employment, including miners, will not fall far short of 25,000. Only one mill in this city has signed the scale proposed by the Amalgamated Iron Association. Elsewhere in this district there have signed Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio; Beaver Falls Rolling Mill Company, Beaver Falls; Bradley Reis & Co., and the Shenango Iron Company, of Newcastle, Pa., and the United States Tin Plate Company, of McKeesport, Pa. Thus far the indications seem favorable to the puddlers, but it is by no means certain that there will be a speedy resumption of business."

Gen. Beaver was for Grant, and the district he represented for Blaine—still he finds no favor with Cameron.

Barnum intends hiring Grant to draw crowds for his show, which will put baloons, big snakes, and sich, at a discount for a while.

In another column will be found an account of the surrender of Don Cameron at Chicago, and his utter humiliation. Don went to the convention full of third-term bragg, bluster, and threats, and comes away with his comb cut. From a bull-dozer he backed down until upon his knees he begged for mercy and promised to be obedient to the committee if only it would not depose him as threatened. He was further humiliated by his not being trusted in his promises until he brought five leading republicans as hostages to stand good for his promise of good behavior. O, what a fall was there! Far better he would have submitted to removal then to humiliate himself thus, and show the coward. Old Simon would never have come down thus. But Don is not as old as his father, although he thought himself smarter.

—Notice to the republicans: As the Chicago convention has an unpleasant time in making its nomination, the REPORTER suggests that you refer your nomination to the Cincinnati convention which meets shortly. We guarantee you a candidate in 30 minutes.

N. B.—They have got a nominee at last.

The Chicago convention might have let down the Grant family a little easier by making this nomination:

For President—Fred. Grant, son of "my father."

For Vice-President—Earslitter Whittaker.

Arthur, of N. Y., was nominated for Vice Pres't, on 1st ballot at Chicago.

Don Cameron had his first lesson in politics last week, and got a black eye. He will next seek fame by slitting his ears.

Col. Bob. Ingersoll appeared in the Chicago convention as a proxy for one of the Illinois delegates. He is as strong for Blaine as he is against God and Christ.

THE CHICAGO ROW.

DE GOLYER GARFIELD NOMINATED.

The republican row at Chicago ended on Tuesday afternoon by the nomination of Jas. A. Garfield, a dark horse, from Ohio, for President, on 36 ballot, receiving 399 votes to 306 for Grant. The Blaine forces broke and fell on Garfield to defeat Grant.

Gen. Garfield is now a member of congress and has been since the war. Last winter he was elected to the senate to succeed Thurman, whose term expires March 4 next.

Garfield was born in Cuyahogo county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831. Started out as a one-horse preacher, but left the cause of religion for that of politics, where he found a bigger chance for speculation, and soon became identified with all the jobs in Congress.

Mr. Garfield is besmirched with the Credit Mobilier swindle, that killed Colfax and a dozen others, and has the DeGolyer infamy to further blacken his reputation. He was a member of the Electoral Commission and helped to steal the presidency from Tilden. Garfield was one of those whose votes in Congress gave away the public lands to the railroad corporations and land grabbers. He steadily voted for the monopolists and land thieves. Time will not permit us to make any further allusion to the fruit of the Chicago mob, in this issue of the REPORTER, but we will prove all these things, and a good many more like them, from the Record in due time.

The Chicago convention sat untill 11 o'clock, Saturday night, then adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday.

On Tuesday afternoon, on 36 ballot, Blaine's forces changed to Garfield, who was nominated by 399 votes to 306 for Grant.

FALL IN WHEAT.

In speaking of the fall in wheat and great supply in America and big harvests in Europe, the Chicago *Times*, of 27 ult., says the clique speculation in wheat in that market which has prevailed for the past year or two has been a detriment and a bane to the whole west. They afford a good price to those farmers who have sold early, no doubt, but they have made speculators of the farmers of the west, who have held their wheat back until, in spite of the good prices offered and the prospect of an enormous yield this year to swell their granaries, the farmers have now on their hands a larger proportion of the crop of 1879 than was held by them of the crop of 1878 at this time last year. But while the farmers of the west have been holding back their wheat, the rest of the world has profited by their disposition to speculate. All the world has poured its grain into the European markets where we were obtaining almost a monopoly. England has obtained a great deal of wheat this year from countries which never sent her a bushel before. The clique deal last year and the present year has given us more competitors in the European markets than we ever have had before, and in this way the ring's operations have certainly injured us. The feeling of indignation against the ring can be seen in every comercial report or review of the grain trade which has reached this side of the water from England. It is folly to suppose that practices which are commercially so unhealthy as those of the grain ring can be indulged in long without a serious reaction.

The situation in the wheat market is this: At the eve of what promises to be the largest harvest which America or the world has ever seen, we find ourselves with 7,663,000 bushels of wheat in store here in Chicago, against 721,000 this time last year. In Milwaukee there are in store between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels. In this country and in Cannada there are now "in sight"—that is in store at the principle ports,—20,000,000 bushels of wheat. From January 1 to May 15, in the face of the high prices and heavy European demand, we have exported, in wheat and in flour reduced to wheat, 26,027,000 bushels, against 27,324,000 bushels exported during the same period of last yer. The vast and excessive supply of wheat now in store; the certainty that a larger proportion of the old crop is now held back by the farmers than is usual; the almost positive certainty that the heaviest crop ever grown in this country is about to be harvested; and the prospect that the English and continental yield of wheat will be large at the coming harvest, are certainly sufficient to impart a bearish feeling to the market. This state of affairs is primarily due to the clique speculation, which has interrupted the ordinary course of the grain traffic, and prevented the crop of 1879 from going into consumption and getting out of the way of its successors.

Last week the Bellefonte *Republican* got itself ready to swallow crow, as follows:

To-day the next President of the United States will be nominated at Chicago, whether it be Grant, Blaine or Sherman.

General Beaver drilled with the third-term brigade at Chicago. Sorry James threw himself away thus.

Don Cameron went to Chicago as somebody, and returned as nobody.

SUNDAY AT CHICAGO.

Says the Sun: If the men now temporarily at Chicago, who have conspired to change our form of government, to overthrow our free institutions and replace them by an empire—if these conspirators spent Sunday as they ought to have spent it, they repented of their great crime and great folly in sackcloth and ashes.

But if they did not repent yesterday, they may be counted upon to find time and occasion for ample regrets hereafter.

The American people will remember them, and will regard them with undying scorn and contempt.

The third-term committee has no further use for Grant exhibitions and big receptians. Ausgespielt.

James Oliver of Oliver's Grove, Ill., is 93 years old. He gave his wife a farm for consenting to a divorce, as he desired to get a young wife in her place; but the new wife asked and got 30,000 in money.

The steamships Ohio and Berlin from Bremen arrived at Baltimore with 2,500 immigrant passengers. Nearly all of them started West.

MR FLANIGAN, OF TEXAS, is a model modern Republican. He struck the keynote on Monday of the coming Republican canvass for the Presidency in his frank appeal to the convention against any twaddling about "civil-service reform." What are we here for anyway? Aren't we here for the offices ourselves? These words will become historical. They will be inscribed on the tomb of the Chicago candidacy, let the convention nominate whom it will.

CHICAGO.

—O—

DON COMES DOWN.

SENATOR CAMERON'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Big Row—Garfield the Dark Horse.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1880.—At nine o'clock this morning the thirty members of the National Committee who met yesterday in causes reassembled in the parlor at the Grand Pacific to prepare for the final action to be carried out at a meeting of the full committee at a later hour. The members who were yesterday suspected of being infirm in purpose were most earnest in demanding prompt and decisive action toward Mr. Cameron. Mr. Frye, of Maine, said that Mr. Cameron was evidently not carrying out his own will, for he had appealed to him in the most piteous manner to prevent the introduction of the resolutions agreed upon at the caucus yesterday.

It was then agreed that Mr. Chandler should renew the motion made last night, and present the resolution against the unit rule. If Mr. Cameron declined to entertain the motion or recognize the right of appeal, then Mr. Frye, of Maine, should state that it was manifest that no business could be transacted while the Chair refused to do his duty, and so should move that the committee proceed to elect another chairman. Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was selected to put the motion, and upon the declaration of the result the nomination of Mr. W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, would follow. If the minority attempted to create disorder then the committee would adjourn to the Grand Pacific.

It may be judged from the foregoing that when the thirty members of the National Republican Committee left the Grand Pacific this morning to attend the adjourned meeting of the full committee at the Palmer House it was with the expectation of deposing Senator Cameron. Every preparation had been made; even an additional member who voted with the Grant members last night, Mr. Carrie, of Wyoming, joined with the anti-Grant men to-day.

When they reached the hall of the Palmer House they were met by a flag of truce, born by no less a person than Don Cameron. He took General Frye, the immediate friend of Senator Blaine on the National Committee, on one side and said to him that he was ready to surrender. All he wanted was to be allowed to terminate his career as member of the committee honorably, and not in the disgrace and humiliation the majority had resolved upon. Mr. Cameron was accompanied by Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas; Mr. Gorham, of California, and Mr. Filly, of St. Louis. At this juncture General Averill came up and took part in the conversation. He asked if the proposition was made in good faith, and received an affirmative answer from the four gentlemen. There was none of the boldness and defiance of last night's conduct in their demeanor.

"State your proposition plainly," said General Averill, "that we may be able to act intelligently."

"Well," said Senator Cameron, "we will agree to support your candidate for temporary chairman, Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, without opposition. We will, in the event of any one on our side attempting to change the purpose, pledge you the solid vote of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Missouri to squelch all such efforts. We will agree also not to raise the question of the unit rule, and will unite with you in peacefully securing the temporary organization of the Convention."

General Averill, whose prominence on the committee will be understood when it is said that he might have been chosen chairman last December instead of Mr. Cameron, assumed to speak for his associates and the proposition was evidently made in good faith and deserved good consideration.

SEVEN STILL WANT HIS GORE.

Thereupon the anti-Grant members agreed to hold a conference and hear the statement of the gentlemen who spoke for their respective delegations. Seven members, however, who had come to fight and were determind to decapitate Cameron, positively refused to go into coference. They were McBride, of Utah; Donaldson, of Idaho; Haralson, of Alabama; Devaux, of Georgia; Carrie, of Wyoming; McCormick, of Arizona, and Buchanan, of Mississippi. All appeals made to them by their associates were in vain. They declared that they had solemnly agreed in caucus to do certain things, and the time for talk was over. The anti-Grant members then carfully went over the proposition advanced by Senator Cameron and his friends, and after an hour's deliberation concluded to invite a committee of the Grant men to set forth more explicitly their desire. During these deliberations the seven stalwarts occupied a room apart from their associates, and it was noticed that Senator Cameron was exceedingly nervous. He asked at one time why they did not go in with the others. Several replied almost in the same voice that if the others attempted any surrender they could not have their votes, and without them they could not have a majority of the committee. Mr. Cameron discovered that he could not make his appeal too strong nor his assurances too broad if he expected to save himself from a great humiliation.

CAMERON'S FIVE HOSTAGES.

Among the members of the committee is Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who has the respect of all the members. Mr. Cameron asked him to be one of five to pledge their honor that he would not attempt to take any advantage whatever during the time he might occupy the platform. Mr. Gorham, Mr. Filley and Mr. Cameron completed the number on the part of the Grant members of the committee. To make the pledge more binding Mr. Chester A. Arther was added, and they went before the majority like a deputation of besieged citizens suing for peace upon the terms of unconditional surrender.

STRONG ANTI-GRANT ACTION.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Last night was one of excitement and sensation; great crowds blocking the hotels and adjacent side walks; an enormous consumption of liquids and noisy and angry disputation. The Committee on Credentials was in session until 4 A. M., and met early this morning and were hard at work all day. Their decisions will be against the Grant delegates and in favor of the Blaine contestants in all the States from which there are contests and this raises the question whether the Sherman men in Convention, will stand by the Committee's report and consent to additions to Blaine's strength. They may object to allowing Blaine to reap all the fruits of the Anti-Grant coalition. The Committee on Rules, also controlled by anti-third termers and of which Garfield is chairman, in their report demolish the unit rule and secure to each delegate the right to vote as he pleases. Another rule adopted, objectionable to the Grant party, is one which prevents States from changing a vote after it is received till the ballot is announced. This is to prevent a stampede in the direction of a dark horse, should a ballot disclose the possibility of Grant's defeat and Blaine's nomination.

The anti-Grant people have adopted the tactics proposed by their opponents, when they came here, and have the galleries well packed with yellers, who let out their voices on the least provocation. General Logan attempted to meet this by having 500 tickets reserved for Union Soldiers; but the trick was very thin, and the Blaineites are running in substitutes, enlisted in the Chicago saloons, on the vest. It is a clear case of both parties stocking the cards. It is well understood that there is to be no courtesy or mercy in this battle between the Republican chiefs. Grant's opponents are just as unscrupulous as Conkling and Cameron.

ONE OF CONKLING'S TRAPS.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution which he hoped would be unanimously adopted. Otherwise he would call a division. It was as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and that no man should hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said he took it for granted that a Republican Convention did not need such instructions. Although they had come here with preference, he had yet to hear any expression by any delegate that he would not stand by the final action of the Convention. He had no doubt that Conkling would be found shoulder to shoulder with the friends of any candidate who might be nominated. He would support the nominee, and he expected Mr. Conkling would do the same, provided his favorite candidates were not selected.

DISCIPLINING DELEGATES.

The vote being taken, one or two negatives were heard and Conkling suggested that the call of States be made in order to discover what delegates in a Republican Convention refused to vote for this resolution.

Mr. Brandage, of Connecticut, also demanded that the yeas and nays be taken as to whether such a vote should be recorded, and it was agreed that it should. As State after State was called out solidly in favor of the resolution, applause greeted the announcement.

At the conclusion, when there had been no negative votes, except three in West Verginia, Mr. Conkling's motion was declared adopted by a vote of 716 ayes to 3 nays. Mr. Conkling then offered a resolution, orally, as follows:

Resolved, That delegates who, in this roll-call, have voted "no" on this resolution, do not deserve to have, and have forfeited, their votes in this Convention.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, of West Virginia, said there were three good and true Republicans in the delegation from West Virginia who had voted no. He was ready and willing to withdraw from the Convention if it had come to this, that a delegate here could not have free expression of opinion. He had published a Republican newspaper for twenty-five years, was, and would remain, a consistant Republican, but there was a principal involved, and he would not come into a Convention and agree beforehand to endorse whatever they might do before action was taken. He would go home, and would not be ashamed to state his reason for leaving to-day.

Mr. Hale, of West Virginia, made a speech in the same vein.

Mr. Brandage, of Connecticut, said this was not a question of free speech. It was not a question of whom these delegates would vote for at the poles; but it was a question whether they would aid the glorious Republican party, that had carried the country through so many crises. He would not exclude these delegates, but suggested that Mr. Conkling modify his resolution so as to allow them to sit here and see what we did.

Mr. McCormick, of West Virginia, said he was one who voted against the resolution, but not because he did not intend to vote the Republican ticket, for he did. He had been in the army two long years. He made one hundred speeches for the nominee in 1876, and he understood Mr. Conkling made but one. The gentleman had not given the Republican party the hearty support which the speaker had. He objected to the character of the resolution and its source. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Young, of Tennessee, a colored delegate, declared that the Republicans in the South stood on dangerous ground. He did not understand the reasons for the West Virginia delegats refusing to pledge themselves to vote for the nominee. Did they mean to vote with some other party, if their own candidate was not nominated? If so, they had no right to help us nominate a Republican candidate. What was needed in the South was men of backbone, and not men who go to the gates and help others to slip in, and then slip out themselves. He objected to these men going back and sowing dissension. He wanted them to define themselves.

Mr. Campbell assured his colored friend, Young, that he was not ashamed to call him brother, but he had sufficient grit to stand up for Republican principles.

Mr. Brandage attempted to make a point of order, but was decided out of order.

GARFIELD PUNCTURES CONKLING.

Mr. Garfield feared the Convention was about to commit a great error. He stated the case as follows: Every delegate here but three voted for the resolution. Those three explained that they expected to support the nominee of this Convention, but they didn't think the resolution wise at this time. Are they to be disfranchised [Loud shouts of "No,"] because they didn't think it wise to pass the resolution we voted for? That was the whole question. Had they refused to vote for the nominee, then this resolution would be pertinent. We were responsible for our votes to our constituents, and not to the Convention. No Convention could bind his vote against his judgment. [Great applause.] He didn't know the gentlemen nor their affiliations, except one, whom he knew in the dark days of slavery, and he was equal in clear-sighted honesty and courage to any man on earth, and if we expel him, we must expel many others here to-day. In this view he hoped Mr. Conkling would consider it a matter of pleasure on his part to withdraw the resolution.

CONKLING WILTS.

Mr. Pixley, of California, moved to table the resolution.

Mr. Conkling asked that the roll be called [hisses and cheers] on that motion. He made inquiry whether those three West Virginia delegates did say they would support the nominee.

The Chair said that question was not in his province to answer.

Mr. Conkling said he would not do an injustice to any delegate, and although he did not understand that the delegates would support the nominee, he would withdraw his resolution. It was withdrawn and there was loud applause thereat.

HISSING OF LOGAN AND A BOOM FOR BRUCE.

The Chair said that for the purpose of accommodating the citizens the Committee on Arrangements had given them 10,000 seats. It was evidently improper to express approbation or disapprobation from the galleries. One of the eminent soldiers of the country [Logan] had been hissed from the gallery. He had ordered the galleries to be cleared if any such disturbance occured again.

The Chair desired Hon. B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, to assume the chair for a few minutes. [Cheers greeted the appearance of Senator Bruce on the platform.]

THE GREAT DEBATE ON THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Senator Logan raised objection to the assertion in the majority report, that the Illinois delegates at large were contested. He considered it a reflection on the delegates and now learned for the first time that there had been any contest of these seats. As the representative of a great State, he was entitled to fair treatment at the hands of this Convention, (applause.) In the course of his speech Senator Logan mentioned the name of Gen. Grant as an Illinois soldier, which was greeted by loud applause and cheers.

Mr. Sharp of New York, moved to strike off the reference in majority report to the delegates at large from Illinois.

Mr. Conger said that Mr. Logan had either misunderstood or had not heard him on that point. He regretted that Senator had suspected that he would throw discredit upon him. He referred in most complimentary terms to Gen. Logan as a soldier, legislator and a man. Mr. Conger indulged in some lively sallies at the expense of Gen. Logan, which met with hearty appreciation from the galleries.

Mr. Logan still complained that injustice had been done to him and his associates, and he declared he was not excited but on the contrary was as cool as ever he had been.

Mr. Haymond of California, speaking on the motion, said there had been an honest query and doubt as to whether there ever had been a legal State Convention in Illinois and whether there were any legal delegates at large from Illinois, if Mr. Logan has never heard of the contest. General Logan might well be pleased with the efforts of some men who appeared as counsel for him without his consent. Mr. Logan had claimed that the State of Illinois was attacked. The Senator of late has been too apt to confound himself with the State of Illinois. There was some honest doubt whether it was the State of Illinois that held the recent Convention, or whether it was John A. Logan. He referred to some of the indignities heaped upon the contesting delegates at Springfield. Under the rules in vogue in that city, not one of the delegates at large from Illinois would be entitled to vote in this Convention.

Mr. Logan said he was unmoved by the fact that the gentleman had picked up from the slums of the streets of Chicago some insinuations. He sarcastically referred to the magnificent slang of the California orator, and disclaimed any confounding himself with Illinois, but declared he was too much of a gentleman to indulge in slang against his associates. He declared the stories of disrespect to candidates in Springfield was false. He utterly denied ever having used force or terrorism against any man in the Convention at Springfield. He made a general statement vindicating the wole conduct of that body against all inuendo. He was frequently applauded, especially when he asserted that he had been often assailed for ten years, but had always beaten his enemies; that no newspapers could drag him down or read him out of the party, nor cause him to bend to the lash and suppress his opinion.

Mr. Haymond on rising to answer was greeted by cries of "question," "question." He declared this Convention had heard Mr. Logan and would hear him. He disclaimed all the words which had been put in his mouth. He had only said words in Mr. Logan's favor. But Mr. Logan had about convinced him that the charges made against him were correct.

The vote was taken and Sharp's motion adopted, so the reference to which Mr. Logan objected in the report to the delegates at large from Illinois was stricken ou.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Senator Conkling says:—We shall fight till we win. Massachusetts, Virginia and South Carolina will join Grant's column.

Pierrepont cautiously says:—"Blaine won't be nominated."

Eugene Hale and Whitelaw Reid says:—"We shall fight till we win."

BITTER FEELING.

Grant's leaders can hold their men but cannot transfer them. The fact is, to-morrow is battle day and both sides are positively ugly. The negro vote is in the market. Thus far the outside mob has controlled the Convention.

From the very first this National Convention has been confusion and tormoil, and if it would be understood I would add of third term oil as well. The Convention has been in the hands of a mob. The demonstrations of Friday were possibly genuine. But those of Saturday night were manufactured and outrageous. The Grant scene for a brief period was excusable, but its continuance for half an hour in epileptic convulsions was part of the tactics of delay. It was the last desperate effort of the third term faction, egged on by Conkling and Logan, to carry the Convention by brute force. The howling, yelling mob gave way to passion and frenzy. Beaten decisively on every test vote thus far, and seeing no ray of hope in future proceedings by honest expression or debate on the merits, they sought to overawe and bulldoze the Convention by pounding and yelling. They howled and stamped. They broke off the backs of the seats and pounded the floor with them. They took off their boots and pounded the seats with the heels. They flourished their canes and thew their hats in the air. They screamed and shrieked.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Republican National Convention has adjourned to 10 A. M. Monday without making a nomination. It skirted the edge of Sunday before the presentation of candidates had been accomplished. Six candidates have been named before the convention—Blaine, presented by Mr. Joy, of Michigan; Windom, presented by Mr. Drake, of Minnesota; Grant, presented by Mr. Conkling; Sherman, presented by Mr. Garfield; Edmunds, presented by Mr. Billings of Vermont, and Washburn, presented by Mr. Cassidy, of Wisconsin, and the evening session at which all this was done has been marked, of course, by the intensest excitement of the proceedings so far. All day Saturday was taken up by jarring and sparring, over contested seats, and other matters. At times there was so much yelling, cheering and confusion that the chair could not be heard or enforce order, the convention having turned into a perfect pandemonium.

The balloting Monday night and Tuesday:

NAMES.	1st	2nd	11th	13th	17th	19th	29th	34th	35th	36th
Grant, Ill.	304	305	306	305	303	305	305	312	313	306
Blaine, Me.	284	284	281	285	284	279	278	275	257	42
Sherman, O.	93	94	92	89	90	95	116	107	101	3
Windom, Min.	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	4	3	0
Edmunds, Ver.	34	32	31	31	31	31	12	11	3	0
Washburn, Ills.	3	22	32	33	34	31	35	32	23	5
Garfield, O.	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	1	50	399
Hayes, O.			1	1						
McCreary, Io.				1						
J. B. Davis, Tex.					1					
Hartranft, Pa.						1				
Conkling, N. Y.							1	31st		

Grants	highest vote	313	on 35th ballot	
Blaines,	" "	285	" 13-14th "	
Shermans	" "	116	" 30-31-32 "	
Windom	" "	10	" all up to 29	
Edmunds,	" "	32	"	
Washburn,	" "	44	" 33rd bal.	
Garfield,	" "	399	" 36th bal.	
All others,		1	Various.	

The 29th was first ballot taken on Tuesday.

Conkling's motion making nomination unanimous carried.

Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock p. m., Tuesday to nominate Vice-President.

Great excitement and enthusiasm at Chicago.

For Platform see 3rd page.

BRIBERY AT CHICAGO.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Singular as it may seem, the first man to scent corruption in the National Republican Convention comes from Dauphin county and lives within a mile of Senator Don Cameron's home. The proprietor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* telegraphs to that paper from Chicago: "It is currently charged that Bartlett, Secretary of Senator Blaine's Committee, was using money, Jay Gould's money it is called, to influence delegates. Of course I know nothing as to the truth of this charge, but I do know that two Pennsylvania delegates were offered $3,000 to disobey their instructions, and the offer came form two Pennsylvanians who, if I gave their names, would be recognized as reformers in a county adjoining our own.

PERSIA.

LONDON, June 2.—Forty thousand persons in Kurdistan, Armenia and Western Persia must be fed for two months if they are to be kept alive. One hundred and thirty-eight persons have died of starvation at Bashkaleh and one hundred and seven at Alashgard in twenty-six villages.

BUILDING OF NEW STORE

BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

AND

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS

ON

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE.

—0—

We hereby announce to the public that our Rebuilding Operations, now in progress, will include some radical changes in our present store, and during the summer materially reduce the size of the building. We find ourselves with the largest stock we have ever had at this state of the season, aggregating almost

A MILLION-DOLLARS IN VALUE,

And it is not only desirable, but necessary, that a large portion thereof should be closed at once.

Although the great bulk of this stock was contracted for on a basis of values much lower than now, we have determined, after careful consideration, instead of storing away the goods, to distribute among our patrons and consumers generally, say one half, or

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH,

At such Prices as may be necessary in order to speedily close. We have therefore, inaugurated

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

In Every Department, and propose to distribute such bargains among the people, far and wide, as will be our most effective advertisements for the new store we propose to open in the early autumn.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE:

We do not claim to have reduced everything, for there are certain goods in such limited supply that we can scarcely meet the demand. SUCH GOODS WILL NOT BE REDUCED. But outside of these a radical mark-down has taken place, and many goods that are selling well are marked away down to insure their immediate clearance. The opportunity to secure bargains is a very unusual one, and buyers of Dry Goods the country over should promptly put in an appearance at our house.

Our organization and our facilities for distributing large quantities of goods are believed to be unequaled, but every effort will be made to strengthen it and increase its efficiency during this closing sale, so that all who visit us may be waited on promptly and to their entire satisfaction.

Discarding all sensational or exaggerated statements we throw upon the market this immense stock of Dry Goods, determined to sell the amount named at whatever sacrifice may be necessary to accomplish the object.

All who need Dry Goods or who can be induced by the certainty of saving, to anticipate their wants, should visit us in person. From present indications the goods will be sold too rapidly to insure in all cases perfect satisfaction in the filling of orders through the Mail Order Department during the continuance of this great closing sale.

—0—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Centre County ss.

[SEAL] I, Wm. E. Burchfield, clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte the 26th day of April, A. D., 1880, before the Honorable the Judges of said court, on motion a rule was granted upon,

Phoeba Gramly, Catharine Wolf, Henry Wolf, Samuel Gramly, Sussanah Hosterman, J. H. Hosterman, Reuben Gramly, Mary Ann Kreamer, Reuben Kreamer, Barbara Jane Chatham, John H. Chatham, the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Gramly, deceased, to come into Court on the 4th Monday of August, next, to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at Bellefonte, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1880.

Attest WM. E. BURCHFIELD,
JOHN SPANGLER, C. O. C.
3jun 3t. Sheriff.

—SILVER PLATING.—The undersigned respectfully announces that in connection with his Jewelry shop, he has a first class plating battery, and is prepared to do all kinds of silver-plating, such as watches, chains, knives, forks, spoons, &c., at the most reasonable prices, also have a full line of watches on hand at the lowest prices. Watches, clocks &c., promptly repaired.
J. Q. A. KENNEDY.
may 27 3m. Centre Hall, Pa.

—The Reporter for the campaign at 12 cents per month, in advance. We would be pleased to have each reader and friend of the Reporter send us a name for the campaign, and thus help the spread of democratic doctrine. Persons getting up clubs will receive a copy free.

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1879, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of An Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day June, A. D. 1815, entitled An Act to amend an Act directed the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county, and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1880.

Acr &	Pr.	warrantee.	Taxes
		BENNER.	
250		Thomas Johnston	$24 00
50		And, Coon	1 80
58		Robert Holmes	2 04
50		John Moore	1 80
50		J. D. Harris	1 80
2		John Davis	1 44
100		Foster Tate (owner)	2 60
		BOGGS.	
196		½ of Packer & Lucas	11 40
305	112	John Cochran	23 52
379	145	D. Karskadden	30 62
433	163	Jonathin Harvey	33 40
431	40	Moses Hood	33 18
418	40	William Hood	32 18
433	163	Josiah Haines	33 40
424	78	Garret Cottinger	32 64
300		Frank McCoy	23 12
		BURNSIDE.	
200		William Miller	[illegible]
433	163	Bird Wilson	[illegible]
140		Henry Hess	[illegible]
100		Michael O'Bryan	[illegible]
439	183	John Bugg	[illegible]
415		John Shyn	[illegible]
415		Eli Shyn	[illegible]
433	163	Samuel Pancoast	[illegible]
379¾		David Lewis	[illegible]
415		John Baron	[illegible]
411		Thomas F. Wharton	[illegible]
34		Walter Stewart	[illegible]
314	22	Paul Bush	[illegible]
140	22	John Ewing	[illegible]
433	163	John Vaughn	[illegible]
433	163	John Kidd	[illegible]
433	163	Henry Donnelly	[illegible]
433	163	Robert [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	Robert Gray	[illegible]
433	163	William Dewart	[illegible]
433	163	John [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	James [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	William Gray	[illegible]
415		John Tower	[illegible]
415		James Black	[illegible]
415		Joseph J. Wallace	[illegible]
433	163	William Cook	[illegible]
433	163	John Cowden	[illegible]
433	163	William [illegible]	[illegible]
533	163	Henry Shaffer	[illegible]
433	163	John [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	John Lyon	[illegible]
433	163	Charles Gobin	[illegible]
433	163	Thomas Grant	[illegible]
433	163	John Boyd	[illegible]
415		John [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	Alex Greves	[illegible]
433	163	Joseph [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	Thomas [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	John [illegible]	[illegible]
415		Jacob Weidmer	[illegible]
433	163	Benjamin Young	[illegible]
438	163	Alex [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	Samuel [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	Thomas [illegible]	[illegible]
433	153	Francis Tench	[illegible]
433	153	George [illegible]	[illegible]
433	153	John Nicholson	[illegible]
433	153	Blair McClanahan	[illegible]
433	153	Pearson Hunt	[illegible]
433	153	Polly McClanahan	[illegible]
433	153	George Mead	[illegible]
433	153	Ann [illegible]	[illegible]
433	153	George [illegible]	[illegible]
433	153	Andrew Pettit	[illegible]
433	153	William Bingham	[illegible]
415		Nathan Levy	[illegible]
415		Joseph [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	Joseph Wallace	[illegible]
433	163	Joseph [illegible]	[illegible]
433	163	William Bell	[illegible]
433	163	Samuel [illegible]	[illegible]
415		Sarah M. Talman	[illegible]
216	83	of Jeremiah Parker	[illegible]
433	163	Alexander Boyd	[illegible]
433	163	Alex [illegible]	[illegible]
		CURTIN.	
403		Rebecca Kelso	[illegible]
196		James Miller	[illegible]
203		James Irvin	[illegible]
60		Ed. Hallowell	[illegible]
415		Esther Eddy	53 00
415		Casper Wistar	53 00
380½		Joseph Kelso	8 36
207½		Caleb Lawns	8 36
207½		Isaac Longstreth	8 39
433	163	James White	9 55
337		Lindley Coats	3 00
415		William Gilbert	79 20
433	153	Samuel Scott	38 10
415		Jessie Waln	26 40
415		Mollie Wharton	27 86
415		Joseph Waln	27 86
383		Richard Waln	24 89
390	49	John S. Furst	28 60
433	163	Thomas Hale	33 86
415		Jacob Wain	23 76
320		Jonathin Willis	24 80
207½		Robert Ainsly	13 69
415		John McCauley	18 27
415		Charles Allen	27 28
217		Fishburn Wharton ½	14 59
200		Richard Tunis	17 60
207½		Caleb Lawns ½	3 58
207½		Isaac Longstreth ½	3 58
158	93	Job W. Parker	27 10
135		Henry Donald	8 16
207½		Robert Ainsly ½	35 20
160		Richard, Tunis	14 80
433	163	Thomas McEwen	28 08
217		Fishburn Wharton	28 65
50		J. W. & S. C. Packer	2 20
200		Philip Meyers	35 20
100		Simon Meyers	13 20
428	48	Micahel Meyers	36 96
½ 434		Joseph Devling	29 10
½ 326		Job W Packer	6 60
110		W M Packer	7 27
300		½ John P Mitchell	6 60
[illegible]		John W. Packer	[illegible]
[illegible]		J. W. Packer	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Mitchell	[illegible]
[illegible]		Jos. W. Packer	[illegible]
[illegible]		J. Z. Lone	[illegible]
[illegible]		Benj. R. Morgan	[illegible]
		FERGUSON.	
[illegible]		Isaac Buckley	[illegible]
[illegible]		Jesse Buckley	[illegible]
[illegible]		Joseph Green	[illegible]
[illegible]		Isaac Roberts	[illegible]
[illegible]		Abraham Hicks	[illegible]
[illegible]		George Ross	[illegible]
[illegible]		John F. Price	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Roe (owner)	[illegible]
[illegible]		Robert Hubly	[illegible]
[illegible]		William Taggart	[illegible]
[illegible]		David Taggart	[illegible]
[illegible]		William Logan	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Painter	[illegible]
		HAINES.	
[illegible]		John Gibson	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Ferguson	[illegible]
[illegible]		William Gibson	[illegible]
[illegible]		Albright Swineford	[illegible]
[illegible]		Charles Hall	[illegible]
[illegible]		Thos Heyskill (owner)	[illegible]
[illegible]		Jac Vanpool owner	[illegible]
[illegible]		C. Vanpool estate (owner)	[illegible]
[illegible]		Peggy Shearer	[illegible]
		HARRIS.	
[illegible]		Kearney Wharton	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Cochran	[illegible]
[illegible]		J. C. Fisher	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Irwin	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Brown	[illegible]
[illegible]		Michael Brennan (owner)	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Irwin	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Irvin	[illegible]
		HOWARD.	
[illegible]		William Crossman	[illegible]
[illegible]		Samuel Leathers	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Graybill	[illegible]
		HUSTON.	
[illegible]		Adam Kuhn	[illegible]
[illegible]		J. & D. Gunsaulus	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Pott	[illegible]
[illegible]		James A. Quigley	[illegible]
[illegible]		Jeremiah Parker	[illegible]
[illegible]		George D. Hess	[illegible]
[illegible]		Daniel Krouse	[illegible]
[illegible]		Joseph P. Shank (owner)	[illegible]
[illegible]		David David	[illegible]
		MARION.	
[illegible]		J D Shugert	[illegible]
[illegible]		W. A. Thomas	[illegible]
[illegible]		Scott	[illegible]
123	129	Abraham Snyder	29 52
50		William Allison	3 60
53		McCalmont	5 28
42	66	John Cormon	6 04
50		Jacob Deitz (owner)	2 40
		MILES.	
425		Henry Toland	7 54
425		David Williams	7 54
425		Samuel Norton	7 54
324		Richard Parker	5 76
324		Jeremiah Parker	5 76
75		Thomas Tones	1 33
422	116	John Mackey	7 51
156	80	Benj. Young	2 75
75		William Barton	1 33
200		Robert Gray	1 77
476		Thomas Grant	8 43
460		Alexander Hunter	8 16
430		Jeremiah Jackson	7 63
125		William Steadman	2 18
130		Robert Taggart	2 31
200		Thomas Smith	3 35
300		Aaron Levy	5 32
430		Robert Brady	7 63
410		Hannah Brady	7 28
429		Robert Gray	7 62
100		Abraham Scott	1 77
50		Samuel Scott	89
150		Abraham Scott	2 67
90		Samuel Scott	1 60
255		Jane Brady	4 52
200		John Brady	3 55
424		George Calhoun	7 58
419		John Sigtried	7 45
300		William Parker	5 32
125		John Dorsey	2 22
125		Moore Wharton	2 22
402	134	William Miles	7 12
[illegible]		William Packer	44
[illegible]		Joseph Fearon	5 68
[illegible]		George Kitts	5 68
[illegible]		S Derr & Jac Stahl	4 16
		POTTER.	
[illegible]		William Heffman	11 80
[illegible]		Daniel Levy	11 80
[illegible]		John Stoner	2 70
[illegible]		Jacob Costaborder	92
[illegible]		John Bitner, Sr., (owner),	1 82
[illegible]		[illegible] Parker	19 37
[illegible]		[illegible] Parker	5 38
[illegible]		[illegible] Carothers	2 64
[illegible]		Shires Fulmer	12 60
[illegible]		S & A. Scott	10 34
[illegible]		George Foust	1 38
		BUSH.	
[illegible]		B. R. Morgan	67 55
[illegible]		Thomas Greaves	17 36
[illegible]		David Lewis	17 36
[illegible]		Philip Eberman	17 36
[illegible]		Jacob Wetzler	17 36
[illegible]		John Wells	2 01
[illegible]		Joseph Strong	8 00
[illegible]		Paul Wells	10 01
[illegible]		James Bush	15 28
[illegible]		Thomas Erskin	12 00
[illegible]		Bennet Lucas	17 36
[illegible]		John Burg	8 00
[illegible]		Henry Pinkerton	17 36
[illegible]		Henry Rancy	17 21
[illegible]		Matthias Graff	12 00
[illegible]		Robert Irvin	67 55
[illegible]		John Funk	45 02
[illegible]		Hugh Patton	33 58
[illegible]		John Rush	63 19
[illegible]		John Weidman	65 82
[illegible]		Jacob Weidman	62 52
[illegible]		Joseph Harrison	3 91
[illegible]		Joseph Rudesill	17 38
[illegible]		Paul Bush	67 55
[illegible]		Paul Black	67 55
[illegible]		Paul Such	67 55
[illegible]		John Borland	67 55
[illegible]		John Kelly	67 55
[illegible]		John Bush	67 55
[illegible]		John Such	67 55
[illegible]		John Black	62 40
[illegible]		Joseph Wells	48 66
[illegible]		Richard Malone	67 55
[illegible]		John Toner	[illegible]
[illegible]		John Hambright	67 55
[illegible]		Andrew Graff	67 55
[illegible]		Christain Musser	63 05
[illegible]		Samuel Chestnut	6 24
[illegible]		Casper Lawrence	2 35
[illegible]		John Hopkins	89 72
[illegible]		John Wilson	12 29
[illegible]		Daniel Buckley	67 55
[illegible]		Richard Peters	22 58
[illegible]		John Copenhaver	10 40
[illegible]		John Copenhaver	5 20
[illegible]		Andrew Allison	52 00
[illegible]		A Allison & J Lilly	62 40
[illegible]		William Gray	103 93
[illegible]		James Wilson estate (owner),	5 20
		SNOW SHOE.	
[illegible]		William P Mitchell	2 66
[illegible]		John Pim	46 80
433	153	Kearney Wharton	56 35
433		Robert Watters	56 35
100		David Carscaddon	13 00
433	163	Andrew Summers	14 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	56 49
433	153	William Parker	56 49
433	153	Rebecca Waln	56 49
433	153	Benj H Tallman	56 49
433	153	Eli Wharton	56 49
433	153	A S Valentine	56 49
433	153	M T Miliken	56 49
200		N J Mitchell	26 20
433		George Eddy	56 37
383		James T Hale	49 79
433		James McManus	56 29
433		Samuel Linn	56 29
433		Benjamin R Morgan	50 29
433	153	Thomas Greaves	56 35
433		Andrew Bayard	56 29
434		½ of Samuel Dobson	28 20
216		½ of Jeremiah Parker	7 01
300		Job Reilly	73 20
400		D Karskaden	26 00
100		Sarah Bittlebell	6 50
409	73	N J Mitchell	26 59
412	44	David Carscadon	53 83
412	44	David Carscadon	53 83
287	80	David Carscadon	37 38
433	120	Luke Minser	28 21
433	153	Francis West	14 10
433	153	William H West	14 10
433	153	John West	14 10
433	153	D H Cunningham	14 10
368	71	John M Nesbit	14 10
360	144	Hugh Pim	46 87
360	144	John Reilley	46 87
433		Burd Wilson	56 32
433	163	Kearney Wharton	56 37
		SPRING.	
15		John L Kurtz	1 47
8		Thomas Harrison, (owner,)	48
92	102	Thomas Thornburg	5 79
		TAYLOR.	
176		Moses Coats	47 18
400		James Bush	31 20
433	163	Thomas M'Common	33 77
433	163	Ely Hootman	33 77
100		James Moore	3 90
50		Vincent Stephens	3 90
433	163	Lesly Malone	33 77
433	163	John M'Common	33 77
176		Moses Coats	28 36
60		Joseph Yoder	30 60
434		Hugh Hamilton	22 14
434		W W Montgomery	[illegible]
434		John Montgomery	[illegible]
150		John Carr	17 85
200		James Carr	30 60
100		Michael Weidner	12 75
100		Michael Weidner	40 80
80		Jacob Beck	7 36
100		George Mong	5 10
433	153	Mary Smith	33 15
100		William Wilson	15 30
100		David Ralston	15 30
15		A M Elder	12 75
250		Clement Beckwith	63 75
123		Tract No. 1	43 89
180		Tract No. 2	45 90
189		Tract No. 18	48 20
141		Tract No. 8	35 96
210		Tract No. 12	82 08
71		of Thomas McClure	7 25
90		C Vanpool	9 18
397		William Bell	102 00
		UNION.	
96		R Molholland	20 18
100	80	William Brower	24 75
250		Ann Deal	41 25
200		P. & R. Kuhns	20 80
100		Jane Blake	21 30
100		Samuel Phipps	21 30
117		Boyce Davis	6 10
433	153	Robert Stewart	22 58
398½		Ebenezer Branham	5 20
139		Samuel Phipps	14 46
140		John Cooper	14 56
50		of Boyce Davis	5 20
82	23	Rudolph Mulhelland	15 95
		WALKER.	
74	96	Christ Rohrer	28 60
212		Samuel Barkman	8 08
100		David Reed	6 70
560		Mary McEwen	10 64
201	183	James Sutler	7 70
40		John Baker	1 52
46		John McComing	86
79		Henry Duck, Sr., (owner,)	3 02
		WORTH.	
174		Hoover & Reese	26 78
100		William Shipen, jr.,	12 60
433	163	Samuel Scott.	13 46

A. YEARICK, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. April 10, 1880.

City
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
Opposite the Brockerhoff House.
One Price Store!

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Cheapest Shoe Store in the county.

Call and examine our goods whether you buy or not.

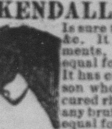
The finest French Calf Boots and Gaiters made to order in the Conrad House Building.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26 jun y

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.
Attorney-at-Law
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa
27 feb tf

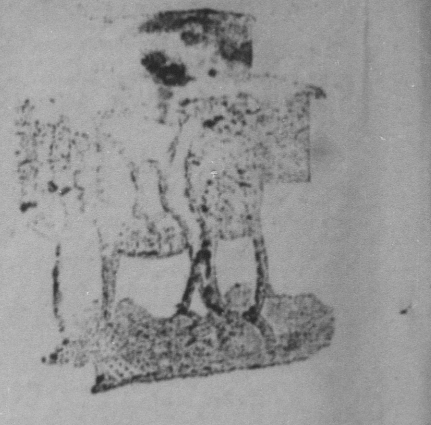
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



Is sure to cure Spavins, splints, Curb &c. It removes all unnatural enlargements, DOES NOT BLISTER. Has no equal for any lameness on beast or man. It has cured hip joint lameness in a person who had suffered 15 years. Also cured rheumatism, corns, frost-bites or any bruises, cut or lameness. It has no equal for any blemish on horses. Send for illustrated circular giving POSITIVE PROOF. Price $1. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY agents, 602 Arch S. Philadelphia, P
For sale by J. D. Murray

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. myl8'74 tf

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.



THE SEWING MACHINE WORLD REVOLUTIONIZED.

An entire new set of attachments free with each WHITE SEWING MACHINE Sold, consisting of Scollep, Binder, Weltcorder, Foldmaker, Dress-trimmer, Holder, two extra presser Feet. Nothing like it has ever been seen—can not be used on any other machine.

The patents on the above named attachments are controlled by this company, and are made under their supervision, in their shops at Cleveland, Ohio.

In connection with the above *Free* with each WHITE Sewing Machine, twelve other attachments and of the best in the market. The WHITE is always sold at a living profit.

H. J. BOYER, Ag't,
15ap3m Aaronsburg, Pa.

CENTRE CO. FARMERS' HOME.—THE
BUSH HOUSE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.
feb1tf J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

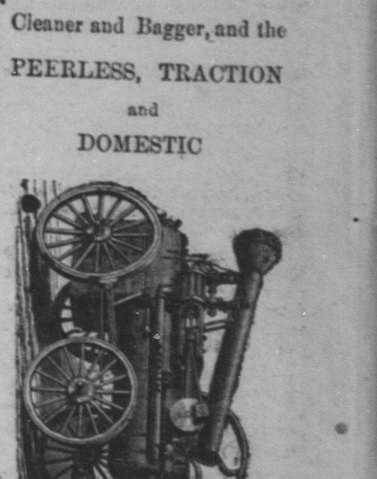
$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24 jul 1y

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST
GEISER'S PATENT
SELF-REGULATING
Grain Separator

Cleaner and Bagger, and the
PEERLESS, TRACTION
and
DOMESTIC



STEAM ENGINES,

Manufactured only by GEISER MANUFACTURING CO., Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

The world challenged for good work. Grain saving, Light and Smooth Running, cleaning perfectly in all kinds of grain—wet or dry. Also the

NOVELTY
HAY & GRAIN RAKE

the Best Rake out. Manufactured by S. & G. HAUCK, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

J. A. Fleming,
Agent,
18mar4m CENTRE HALL, PA.

HIRES IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACKAGE. 25 cts. Makes five gallons of a delicious and sparkling beverage,—wholesome and temperate. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. Address, CHAS. E. HIRES, Manufacturer, 215 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 29feb6m

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may8-ly

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. June 10, 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Sale of personal property of Geo. Fowler, dec'd in Haines, June 19, at 1 o'clock.

—On Thursday morning last there was a sharp frost in some sections of this valley.

—Don't fail to visit the two great shows, next Monday, the Bee Hive and Welch & Sands.

—We hear many complaints from farmers that grass hoppers are a little more numerous than pleasant in parts of the valley.

—Pleased to learn that Capt. John A. Hunter of Stormstown, after wrestling the winter through with rheumatism, is able to get out again.

—The best and cheapest boots and shoes are to be found at the Bee Hive.

—Another military company, to be known as the Bellefonte Fencibles, is to succeed the disbanded rioting body.

—A full and complete assortment of trunks at the Standard clothing hall, opposite the Brockerhoff.

—Mr. John Hamilton has resigned as manager of the State College farm, and Mr. Hieges of York county has been appointed in his place.

—Next comes the Cincinnati convention, June 22. Go soon and get your new suits of Lewins, you need no ticket of admission if you appear dressed in a suit purchased at the Philad. Branch.

—The *Republican* says Howard Spangler has sold his livery establishment to Howard Barnes.

—All the latest improvements about buggies, carriages, spring wagons, &c., are used at Lee's Centre Hall coach shops. The best work is turned out, and warranted as represented, with prices so moderate as to defy competition.

—Says the McVeytown *Journal*: One of our exchanges strikes the nail squarely on the head when it says that no man who refuses to support his home journal has a right to ask a favor of it. But a great many do it all the same.

—Rev. S. G. Shannon has accepted the call from the church at large to engage in the missionary cause for a period of six months, and already entered upon his travels.

—Cultivators, shovel plows, horse-hay rakes, of the most improved make, at rock bottom prices by Alexanders, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t.

—Letters remaining in the Post Office at Centre Hall, Pa., June 1st, 1880. J. & G. Spraggor 1, Albert Rowan 1, Miss Sadie McKinney 1, Miss Mary M. Cox 1. J. A. REESMAN, P. M.

—You need not go to Leadville for a doubtful fortune when you can save money as a sure thing by purchasing your clothing at Goldman's, the cheapest store in this state.

—Mr. Joseph Shortlidge, of Chester county, is the new President of the Penn'a State College. Mr. S., is a brother of Wm. Shortlidge of Bellefonte.

—Whittaker, the court finds, slit his own ears, but Goldman sells the cheapest clothing which is the finding of the great court of the people who wear coats, pants or vests.

—We were in hopes Col. Hastings would be trotted out as a dark horse at Chicago. But other and less deserving fillies got out of the stalls ahead.

—All the un lucky fellows for the Chicago nomination, it now turns out, were those who did not get their suits of Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch. Serves 'em right.

—Cayuga plaster, finely ground, the best in the market, only $7 per ton, at Alexanders, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t.

—Miss Annie L. Keller has presented the REPORTER sanctum with a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers for which the kindest editorial thanks are extended to the lady. Newpaper men love flowers as well as other folks, especially when coming done up so handsomely from a lady friend.

—Hurrah, for the show is coming, the manager will be satisfied if he has such a rush as the Bee Hive store has had this season.

—Farmers needing hay-rakes now, apply to Julian Fleming who has just received a lot of the best and sells them cheap. See also his advertisement.

—Gov. Curtin has done a good thing for Bellefonte, and the county, in his sale of the car-shops to a Philadelphia party who will soon commence operations. We are informed that some 300 men will receive employ in the shops.

—No house in the Grocery and Provision business in Bellefonte, is prepared to supply all the wants of the family so well as Sechler's can do, and at a better saving of money.

—The jury in the case of Charles Kleckner, the Philadelphia ex-postoffice clerk charged with abstracting letters from the mails, rendered a verdict of guilty in the United States court before Judge Butler last Friday.

—Did you see the elephant? Then go to the Standard clothing hall, and you'll not be charged a cent for seeing the biggest pile of ready made clothing in Centre county.

VISITORS.—Mr. Oley Meek, of the *Watchman*, spent half an hour in our sanctum, Tuesday. He is quite a pleasant fellow to chat with, and good enough looking to make the fair ones have a hankering after him.

Mr. E. Mokle, of Clearfield, formerly of Haines, also called to talk over old times; likewise Mr. J. P. Condo, one of Sugarvalley's good looking men.

—As Goldman of the Standard clothing is about to quit business, he is selling off an immense stock at cost. Bargains for men and boys.

—Special bargains in dress goods and shawls at the Bee Hive.

—We are the authorized agents for the sale of the Geiser thresher and separator, with horse power or Peerless steam engine, at low prices and on favorable terms. We are also agents for the sale of the Heebner patent level-tread horse power, for one or two horses with patent speed regulator, with little giant thresher and cleaner. All warranted to do good work.

Owners of the Geiser Separator and horsepower will please send in their orders of repairs at the earliest day possible, to enable us to have a full supply in due time. ALEXANDER & CO.
10jun 2t. Bellefonte, Pa.

—A new, pure, and fresh article of tea the best in the state, at Sechler's. Coffee of a superior quality also. The lovers of these beverages should give Sechlers a single trial, and get the finest flavored tea and coffee in the world, at same price as an inferior quality of these goods are sold for in other houses. Try them, try them!

SETTLEMENT.—Persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of Dr. P. D. Neff, are kindly but earnestly urged to make settlement within a reasonable time, so as to avoid books being placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
20ma3t. BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

—Now's your time, Goldman's stock of clothing must be sold to quit business, hence all goes for cost. Such a chance for bargains will never be had again.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

The latest boom at this place is the bark boom, which has been pretty lively, for the past three or four weeks.

The Star Literary Society are making fine preparation for a public entertainment on Friday eve June 18, 1880, it being the last day of the Spring term of school.

Mr. Geo. A. Runk is making preparations for doing extensive repairs, in the grist mill, at this place; he intends making a first-class mill with all the modern improvements for the manufacture of flour.

The telegraph office at this place is besieged morning, noon and night, by ardent republicans, anxious for news from Chicago.

Mr. John Miller, the venerable father of our enterprising tailor has returned, and intends making his home here again, after an absence of a year, in Venango county, he is accompanied by his daughter.

Wal. Duncan and Mart Bingman arose from their virtuous couches, on last Tuesday morn, long before the peep of day, and proceeded to the head of Penns Creek, trout fishing; they had all the necessary articles to take the speckled beauties required.

SUICIDE AT MILLHEIM.

The good people of Millheim were startled on last Monday evening by a suicide in that boro. Elmer Brown, son of Henry Brown, a blacksmith, had, as it appears, appropriated to himself $5 of his father's funds, and for which he was called to account and reprimanded, and asked to make restitution. The young man intimated that the affair would be settled by his not being about much longer. On Monday evening he was noticed going down street, and arrived in front of the residence of Jonathan Harter, he sat down upon the sidewalk. A young man by name of Lamey passed him as he sat down, and observed that young Brown seemed to press something against his side, and as he passed on a few steps he heard a report, thinking it was only a fire cracker, and looking back saw that Brown leaned slightly forward pressing his hands to his side. He passed up street and remarked to some persons that some fellow down street had either shot himself or was acting the fool, and upon examination Brown was found upon the spot dead, having shot himself through the heart. He was about 21 years of age and of late years fell into wayward habits. He lived with Mr. John Odenkirk near Centre Hall, about a year ago.

The funeral of young Brown took place next afternoon.

—They all go to the Bee Hive.

—Millheim boro' had its first lawsuit on Tuesday, before a Bellefonte justice. As we are informed Mr. Michael Ulrich arranged with the boro' for the construction of a crossing, at $60. Upon this he received $50 and brought suit for the balance which is refused.

—If you buy a single coat or pair of pants, at the Standard clothing hall you can save money enough to take your whole family to the next circus. Did you ever know of a better chance?

—We are informed that Mr. John Hubler, of Miles twp., was robbed of $90 a few nights ago. The thieves entered his bed chamber, and no doubt chloroformed Mr. and Mrs. Hubler, who were asleep.

—Dinges has the largest assortment of goods in this part of the county and at prices so low that none can complain.

—All the latest novelties in hosiery and lace goods are to be found at the Bee Hive.

—Thanks to the gentlemanly agent at Spring Mills, D. W. Duncan, for telegraphic list of Chicago ballots.

—Mr. C. Dinges is away this week on a trip, but you can buy just as cheap from his clerks, so that his absence makes no difference in his low prices.

—If the people of the Chicago convention had agreed as well as the people do that Lewins sells the cheapest hall there would have been no trouble to make a nomination.

—We direct the attention of the reader to the Potter Audit report, as corrected—the compositor having made some errors by misreading copy.

—Go to the Bee Hive for your carpets.

◆

A correspondent of *The World* gives all rustic work that is exposed to the weather a coat of petroleum occasionally. It has a strong preservative power, converting soft perishable woods to the durability of red cedar. Farmers will find that an occasional wash of petroleum will greatly improve all farm implements, as rake and hoe handles, baskets, &c.

Gilt frames may be protected from flies by brushing them over with onion-water. Boil three or four onions in a pint of water, and apply with a soft brush or cloth.

To remove warts from a cow's teats, pull a hair out of the cow's tail, and tie it around the neck of the wart as close to the teat as you can get it. In a few days the wart will drop off.

Carbolic acid soap rubbed on the neck and legs of a horse will keep away flies. The strong odor of the soap drives them off. Take a dry cake of the soap, and rub on after grooming. This will also give the animal's coat a fine polish.

A good way to kill moths in carpets is to dip a coarse towl in clean water, and wring it out, Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places and those least used. It does not injure the pile or color of the carpet in the least. It is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs.

A few pieces of horseradish root placed among pickles will prevent scum from gathering on the top of the vinegar.

A Card.

In order to close out my entire stock for the purpose of quitting the business, I will sell from this date, May 28, 1880, anything in my store AT COST. I have on hand now a larger stock of fine ready made clothing, gent's furnishing goods, hats, &c., than any other dealer in Bellefonte, all of which customers *can have at cost prices.* I mean business.

SIMON FREEDMAN,
10jun 3t. for H. D. GOLDMAN.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different boroughs and townships as follows:

Patton twp., Monday June 7.
Half Moon twp., Tuesday June 8.
Ferguson twp., Wednesday June 9, in Pine Grove.
Harris twp., Thursday June 10.
College twp., Friday June 11.
Potter twp., at Old Fort Hotel, Saturday June 12.
Gregg twp., Monday June 14.
Penn twp., and Millheim boro. Tuesday June 15.
Haines twp., Wednesday June 16.
Miles twp., Thursday June 17.
Walker twp., Friday June 18.
Marion twp., Saturday June 19.
Howard twp., and boro. Monday June 21.
Liberty twp., Tuesday June 22.
Curtin twp., Wednesday June 23.
Boggs twp., Thursday June 24.
Milesburg boro. Friday June 25.
Union twp., and Unionville, Saturday June 26.
Huston twp., Monday June 28.
Worth twp., Tuesday June 29.
Taylor twp., at Fowler, Wednesday June 30.
Rush twp., and Philipsburg, Thursday July 1.
Burnside twp., Friday July 2.
Snow Shoe twp., Saturdy July 3.
Spring twp., Monday July 5.
Benner twp., Tuesday July 6.
Bellefonte boro. Wednesday July 7.

From 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., of each day, the Assessors with their Assessments and their assistants are required to be in attendance.

ANDREW GREGG,
HENRY BECK, GEORGE SWAB,
Clerk. JACOB DUNKLE,
20may 3t. Commissioners.

For the CENTRE REPORTER.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

PONTIUS PILATE.

Pilate was a corrupt politician and had no relish for Christ's doctrine. Bacon thinks it was a jest. You talk about truth. What do you know of truth? But why did not Pilate answer Christ's question? The answer to this question is found in Mat. 7. To give not that which is holy to the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet and turn again and rend you. Pilate was an impure and unholy man and Christ did not consider him worthy an answer. He did answer this question for his disciples; John 14: 6, and through them for us also.

Some erroneous views and opinions.—Kant, born 1724, says: Religion is *Morality*, founded upon the moral nature of man. This is not truth—read Mat. 19, 16—22.

Fichter, born 1762, says: Religion is *Hero* worship,—read Mat. 4, 10, and it will be seen that this is a mistake. Shelling says: It is the worship of *Genius*—Mat. 4, 10, might again be referred to.

Hegel says it is the union of the *finite* with the *infinite* man with God. See John 15, 1—5. Here are different kinds of branches.

Simon, Owen, Fourier, &c., propose nothing higher than natural forces to reform fallen and ruined humanity, love, reason and association. The opposite teaching of this is, that Christianity is the only principle of reform there is.

Peterson, Chapman, Cannon Farrer, Adams, &c., maintain that Restorationism or Universalism is truth. I suppose they think nothing else will save them. Materialists teach that God is an organized Intelligence, the standard of perfection. That Jesus Christ is a material Intelligence with body and parts and passions—immortal flesh and bones. That men are the offspring of Adam and capable of intelligence and exaltation worthy of a resurrection with a body like that of Jesus Christ. That man is not naturally immortal. That Christ will reign personally on earth, that He will set up his kingdom in the land between the Euphrates the Mediterranean and the Nile. Gen. 13: 14-18, and 15 and 18. That there is no Devil and no hell. Thus is materialism in sympathy with spiritualism. But these opinions are not truth.

Solution of the Question.—Truth is conformity to fact or reality. Truth is the value of history. Truth is for the human and divine. To generalize, Truth is the *pearl of great price.* To particularize, Truth is:

1, Jesus Christ. John 14, 6—the grace of Christ or the plan of salvation.

2, *The Bible*—*the revealed will of God*—both the revelation of his perfect will in the Ten Commandments, and the revelation of his good will in the articles of the Christian faith, the Lords' prayer, &c., are truth.

3, *Christianity*, is truth (Christian religion).

4, Sincerity is truth; John 4, 24.

The Standards of Truth,

1, *Reason.* Reason could not discover the rules of conduct in the Holy Scriptures, but it can perceive that they are agreeable to reason. The doctrines and precepts of Revelation can be nothing to us until Reason has first discerned them to be a revelation, the word of God, and the word of God is Truth. The following are *rational evidences* of divine Truth:

1, *The united* testimony of the Prophets and Apostles, from the beginning. Those writers are spread over a period of almost seventeen hundred years, and all unanimously testify that the Bible is the word of God.

2, The harmony of the books of the Bible among themselves. The things related harmonize. The books composing the Bible were written during a period of sixteen or seventeen hundred years, by different persons and at different times and yet there are no *real* contradictions in the whole word of God.

3, *The fulfillment of Prophesy.* The prophesies in regard of the Jews and their neighbors and Jesus Christ, have been fulfilled, at least so far that there can be no doubt as to the divine origin of the Bible. See Is. 53 and Mat. 27; 24—54.

4, *Miracles.* Both the Old and New Testament are full of these supernatural works. See Mat. 8 and 9. All of which were wrought in confirmation of the truth.

5, The *Preservation of the Bible*, evidences that it comes from God. Parts were written more than 3000 years ago, and after most desperate efforts to destroy this blessed book on the part of such men as Antiochus Epibanes, it is still among us intact and uncorrupted.

6, *A divine conviction of Conscience* that the Bible is the word of God. I John 5, 10. He that believeth hath the witness in himself.

7, *The purity of the Scriptures.* E. G., The Ten Commandments and Christ's sermon on the Mount. The Commandments as well as their exposition in the Sermon on the Mount, could have had none but a divine origin. I know some infidels say Moses was a cunning fellow and got the Commandments from the heathen around him. But this is not true. For the heathen have no such law now, nor ever had. So he could not have gotten the Ten Commandments from the heathen. The truth is this: They came from God and are *divine* Truth.

2, The Holy Scriptures.

What divine Revelation teaches in regard of the Redeemer and the plan of Salvation is true. All the Bible teaches concerning the necessity of grace to restrain lusts and enable us to do our duty is *truth.* Therefore search the Scriptures—they alone are able to make us wise unto salvation. They are in truth the word of God. I Thes. 2, 13.

3, *Obedience.* Jesus says, John 7, 17—If any man do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself Obedience is the only test of *true* doctrine. Obedience gives assurance that the doctrine of Christ is true. If a man wishes to know whether the Gospel is *human* or *divine*, he must obey it, true or false, he must obey it. If a man would understand repentance and faith, he must exercise them. The same is true of prayer and love and every duty and grace of Christianity. Hence Charles Wesley pertinently says:

> "Let us obey,
> We then shall know,
> Shall feel our sins forgiven,
> Anticipate our Heaven below,
> And own that love is Heaven."

All the infidels who declare against the Gospel, not one of them ever practices a single precept in it. Talk of the Gospel, talk of the Truth; what do they know of the Truth? Fully as little as Pilate did. But by the above named standards we may come to a knowledge of the truth.

Conclusion.

1, Those understand the truth best, who are most careful to practice it.

2, All assurance is found in the way of obedience. J. T.

THE COLORED DELEGATES.

The tendency of the negro vote secured for Sherman has been from the beginning to go for Grant; and if the fear of poverty and removal from office were neutralized by present cash, the whole negro column could be brought to Grant. A delegate from one of the Southern States illustrated the prevailing poverty of the negro delegates by saying: "I advised our negroes to sell their tickets to the Convention—I mean those guests' tickets given them. There is no dishonor in it, and every propriety in their cases. They have no real friends in Chicago, except negroes, who had much better be at work than staring at the Convention. These colored delegates are poor, and at the close of the Convention they will be borrowing money from us to return home. So I said to them: "Go to a broker with those tickets; they are a marketable commodity here; put the money in your pocket and pay your expenses and your return fair with it.

A brood mare on a Colorado ranch lost her colt this spring and appeared to be deeply grieved over the circumstance. After being melancholy and depressed in spirits for some days her cheerfulness returned. Then it was discovered that she had adopted the offspring of another animal as her own. The curious part of the matter is that her choice had fallen upon a calf which she had enticed away from his real mother and suckled with the greatest care. The calf was apparently happy and followed his foster mother with great effection. When the calf was taken away from the mare she made a strong fight to retain it and relapsed into her former melancholy condition for a number of days after its loss.

"J. DON CAMERON," says the Albany *Journal*, a well known citizen of Pennsylvania, committed suicide in the first degree at Chicago on Monday evening. It is uncertain what his last words were. Some say he passed out with the remark 'Not any Sunday-school in mine,' others say his valedictory took the shape of the political inquiry, 'Who will care for Pennsylvania now?'"

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The Herald sums up the platform adopted at Chicago as follows:

Next the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, which also was adopted without a division, after an amendment enforced upon it under the resolute lead of the Massachusetts delegation, demanding Congressional co-operation with the Executive to enforce a reform of the civil service and praising President Hayes' sentiments upon the subject. But for the obstinacy of the Massachusetts men this subject evidently would have been avoided, and it seems pretty clear that their ammendment was not heartily accepted. Mr. Flanigan, of Texas, apparently voiced the real sentiments of a majority when he asked, "What are we here for except for to get office on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils?" The other chief recommendations of the platform are a constitutional amendment to put the same restrictions on the State legislatures concerning laws affecting religion which now are imposed on Congress, and to prohibit them from applying public moneys to the support of sectarian shools; tariff duties and excise taxes discriminating in favor of American labor; the extinction of polygamy in the Territories; no further governmental subsidies to private persons or corporations, and "reasonable legislative provision for restricting immigration from China. It is silent on the currency questions, except in its preamble, where it rehearses the achievements of the republican party during its twenty years' term of national administration, and it concludes with the familiar wholesale denunciations of the democratic party customary in the resolutions of all republican national conventions, and to which the democrats will reply with denunciations just as wholesale when it comes their turn. The motive which controlled its composition was frankly avowed by Mr. Pierrepont in the speech with which he accompained its presentment, when he said that the committee had developed a great diversity of opinions among themselves about suitable recommendations of a policy for the republican party, and therefore had put as nearly nothing into their resolutions as was practicable.

A SUBJECT FOR CONGRESS TO LOOK INTO.

Serious charges of bribery in connection with the land grant to the Texas Pacific Railroad have been made by James A. George, an officer of the Census Bureau, against the Congress of 1870-71. If they prove to be true, these charges will throw some clear light upon the methods employed to secure desired legislation at Washington, and in that respect will be valuable information for the people at large. It is doubtless a great pity for a people to have to watch its public men, but it is a greater pity not to watch them when they need watching. A sharp, wideawake constituency is perhaps the most certain conservator of the public purity, and a strong suspicion is frequently a most important corrective force.

Mr. George is explicit and direct. He wrote to the Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, asking that extension of time for the expiration of the land grant to the Texas Pacific be refused, on the ground that the original grant was obtained through bribery and corruption, and that fraud vitiates all contracts. In justification of this assertion, he gives the history of the legislation by which the original grant was voted, the Act passing the Senate July 2, 1870, and the House March 3, 1871. We quote from his letter:

It became evident to the friends of the bill upon its introduction in the sessions of 1869 and 1870 that it would meet with strong and it was feared, successful opposition. In order to successfully combat such opposition and secure the passage of the bill a number of persons, named as incorporators in the bill, raised the sum of $90,000 in cash and made a written agreement on June 7, 1870, to issue $200,000 in first mortgage land grant bonds of the company, which, with the money named, was to be used in buying enough votes in the Senate to secure the passage of the bill through that body. Of the $90,000 in cash raised as stated before, the sum of $62,000 was placed, or rather paid to a Senator, to be divided by him with three other Senators. The agreement above referred to provided that the whole amount of $200,000 in land grant bonds should be delivered to the Senators referred to, who were to distribute them among Senators who were to receive them for voting as agreed upon.

In January, 1871, a bond was executed by one of the incorporators in the sum of $1,000,000, guaranting an issue of first mortgage land grant bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railroad to the amount of $1,000,000, which were to be used in securing votes enough in the House of Representatives to secure the passage of the bill through that body. Arrangements were made in pursuance of this agreement with a number of members of the House to vote for the bill in consideration of the payment to each of them of said bonds in specific amounts, and the bill did pass the House on the 3rd of March, 1871. Documentary proof together with the names of witnesses who are cognizant of the facts, has been placed at my disposal, which I will lay before any committee that Congress may appoint to investigate this matter.

◆

The Utes and Navajos Indians are reported to have had a pow-wow near Terra Armillo, New Mexico, and it is understood that the result of the council was to make war in common against the whites. If true more troops are needed.

REPORT OF POTTER TOWNSHIP AUDITORS, APRIL 12, 1880.

GEO. GROSSMAN, DR.

To am't of duplicate	$ 964 57
" Jossa Holderman tax	10
" am't of Emerick order	45 42
	$1008 09

CONTRA, CR.

By am't Cr.	$ 39 14
" am't work	514 59
" Damage of new road J. P. Coburn	75 00
" " " Jacob Grove	60 00
" " " Geo. Durst	25 00
" Water places Centre Hall	5 00
" " places Jas. M'Cormick,	5 00
" error in tax S. Kreamer	2 00
" exonerations	9 88
" services	60 00
" percentage	18 90
" cash to Aud	3 68
" bal	189 30
	$1008 09

JAMES B. SPANGLER, DR.

To am't of duplicate	$ 875 76

CONTRA. CR.

By am't of work	559 84
" exonerations	9 62
" books and filling out	2 50
" services	85 62
" bal	218 18
	$875 76

OVERSEERS.

ROBERT LEE, DR.

To am't of duplicate	$ 754 22
To bal	169 73
	$923 95

CONTRA. CR.

By bal	$ 211 72
" vouchers	561 97
" bill paid T. Grove	22 59
" bal paid for Wilkens	13 75
" services	45 00
" percentage	37 64
" exonerations	1 28
" Dr. J. F. Alexanders bill	30 00
	$923 95

WM. EMERICK, DR.

To am't of duplicate	$ 615 15
" bal	40 02
" and from other sorces	10 50
	$665 67

CONTRA CR.

By bills paid for vouchers	$ 529 46
" Services	45 00
" percentage	81 28
" sundries	48
" exonerations	1 81
" bal	57 64
	$665 67

AUDITORS, DR.

To am't in Treasury	$ 12 50
	$12 50

CONTRA. CR.

By cash paid D. J. Meyer for room	$ 1 50
" am't paid Aud	6 00
" bal in Treas	5 00
	$12 50

JAS. B. LEE, Town Clerk.
G. L. GOODHART,
W. W. ROYER,
A. C. RIPKA.
Jun 3 Auditors.

FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.

[From the London Telegraph, May 19.]

When, in 1776, the thirteen North American colonies put forth that Declaration of Independence which preluded the birth of a nation, the combined white population inhabiting them did not exceed two and a half million souls. Yet they had the courage to throw down the gage of battle to a Power "with which," in Daniel Webster's words, "for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, was not to be compared; a Power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of martial airs of England." Fourteen years later came, in 1790, the first census of population taken in the United States, and it was found that within the borders of the young nation there were not quite four million souls. At the expiration of ten years it appeared, upon taking the second census, that the population was a little more than five and a quarter millions, having increased between 1790 and 1800 at the rate of thirty-five per cent. In a short time the tenth census will what has long been a mighty people will be taken, and we risk little in saying that, in Joseph Hume's phrase, "the total of the whole" will show a population of at least fifty millions, especially if the emmigrants who are now pouring into the United States in vast numbers are not omitted in the calculation. In other words, the population of the great Republic in 1880 will be their population in 1776 multiplied by twenty, and were it likely that the same ratio of increase could be maintained for another century, the mind of man would sink before the effort of imagining what it is possible for the monster Republic to be in 1980. However boundless the resources of the North American continent may be, it can hardly be expected that the second centenary of the United States will be celebrated by a thousand million human beings, and yet such would be the result of multiplying fifty millions by twenty. Anyhow it is certain that a century hence no such assemblage of men speaking the same language and amenable to the same general traditions of feeling, habit and education, will ever have been gathered together upon earth as will then probably occupy the great Western Continent.

◆

A few weeks ago a cattle-dealer named Grunbaum living at Zsolna, in Austria, disappeared. As he was known to be in fair circumstances and good health, it was naturally apprehended that he had fallen a victim to foul play, and a diligent search was instituted. The result was that in a wood not far from the town a mutilated corpse was found, in the pockets of the clothes of which were letters addressed to Grunbaum, and which was at once recognized by Grunbaum's wife as the body of her husband. Not very long before his disappearance Grunbaum had insured his life for £1,000 in one office and for £500 in another; and after the funeral these sums were claimed by his widow, to whom everything was left by the will of the deceased. Before the policies were paid, however, the suspicions of one of the offices were excited by some chance; inquiries were made, and finally it was discovered that Grunbaum was still alive. He was at once arrested, and it has been now established that he himself murdered a stranger he met in the wood where the body was found, dressed the corpse in his clothes, putting on himself those of the dead man, and placed his letters in the pockets of his victim. His wife was to draw the policies payable on the death of her husband, and the two then intended to emigrate under another name to America. The judicial inquiry into the case is still proceeding.

A HURRICANE IN MINNESOTA.

MANKATO, June 6, 1880.—A disastrous hurricane visited this town to-day. The wind reached a velocity greater than ever before experienced in this locality. Many houses were unroofed and quite a number were blown down, causing immense damage to property. Several lives are reported lost. The business portion of the town is seriously injured, and it will be many months before the damage, caused in a few hours, can be repaired.

YEARS OF PLENTY AND YEARS OF WANT.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* says: "From 1851 to 1858 we had seven years of plenty. From 1858 to 1865 we had seven years of want. From 1865 to 1872 we had seven years of plenty. From 1872 to 1879 we had seven years of want. Consequently I prophesy as follows: From 1879 to 1886 we shall have seven years of plenty. From 1886 to 1893 we shall have seven years of want.

The Reading railroad company own 800 miles of road, 95,000 acres of coal land and 67 blast furnaces.

DUTY OF SUPERVISORS.

Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, the other day laid down the duty of township supervisors in such a manner as will enable these officers to understand what they have to do. It was in the case of the Fort Hunter Turnpike Company, in which the supervisor says he cannot collect taxes from the land abutting and running along the road to keep other roads running to the river through the same lands. On this point the Judge made it clear that the supervisor must keep all these roads in order, and that in all cases where supervisors neglect to keep roads in order they can be proceeded against criminally. This is a piece of intelligence which it would be well for supervisors to heed. The township roads are not what they ought to be, and in all cases where they are neglected the supervisor can be proceeded against criminally.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of George Fowler, late of Haines twp., dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

WM. H. HARTER,
jun10 6t. Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry at John Rossman's residence in said Potter twp., on

Saturday, June 19th 1880,

at 2 o'clock, the following described real estate, or tract of timberland, late the estate of Peter Zeigler deceased, viz:—All that piece or parcel of real estate in Gregg twp., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Stover, on the east by lands of Henry Emerick and John Taylor, on the south by lands of the estate of Edward Gratz, dec'd, and on the west by lands of Wilson Beck, it is well timbered with chestnut, rockoak and pine, containing thirty-three acres or there abouts. Terms—Cash upon confirmation of sale.

JOHN ROSSMAN,
June 3. Adm'r.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned one of the Executors of the Estate of Geo. Schmeltzer, dec'd, will offer at private sale, that

Valuable Town Property

situated in the town of Madisonburg, Centre county Pa., consisting of six ½ acre lots, a SPLENDID DWELLING House, good stable, all necessary outbuildings, choice fruit on the premises, and all the conveniences of a pleasant home, also a tract of woodland about 1 mile northeast of said town, containing about one hundred acres, well timbered with oak, pine and chestnut. Known as the property of George Schmeltzer, dec'd.

ADAM SHAFER, Jr.,
13may 3m Executor.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

ALL CLOTHING 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN BELLEFONTE. CLOTHING OF A BETTER GRADE THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. ALL GOODS PLAINLY MARKED. ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. NO MISREPRESENTATION, ALL CLOTHING OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

29Jan AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!

SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

DINGES' THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Just received from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA at Dinges new stand, Centre Hall, a FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c. LADIES DRESS GOODS, EVERY STYLE, LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS.
FRESH LINE OF GROCERIES, ALL NEW.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
COAL OIL, TWO KINDS.
DRIVING WHIPS, A FINE ASSORTMENT.
Large Stock of WALL PAPER,
Varied assortment of Tobaccos--all very Low.

Determined to do business by selling cheap and offering bargains to all, he asks a share of the public patronage, at his new and enlarged Store.
29ap 3m. C. DINGES.

The following information relative to the tenth census has been compiled, and is published for the information of the people of the district.

Each enumerator, after being sworn, will receive from the supervisors a commission which will define the boundaries of his district and authorize him to enter upon the discharge of his duties. *These duties cannot be delegated to others.*

He is prohibited, under severe penalty, from communicating to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return; and from wilfully and knowingly making any false certificate or fictitious returns. It is expected that the enumerators will make the authorized inquiries at sensable times and in a courteous manner, and it is hoped that they will receive promt and accurate replies. Any person refusing to give the required information, is subjected to a penalty of $100.—The great object of the census is to obtain a true account of the population, wealth and industry of the United States. It is especially desired that the returns for this district shall be as full and complete as possible. The principal inquiries made by the enumerators will be as follow:

INHABITANT.

The name of each person living in the district on the first day of June, 1880; giving color, sex, age at last birthday, relationship to head of family; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; profession, occupation or trade of persons

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, June 2, by Rev. John Tomlinson, Rev. E. H. Dornblazer, of Lamartine, Clarion Co. Pa., and Miss Cannie S. Bright, of Aaronsburgh.

On May 16, 1880, Mr. Albert R. McCaleb of Mackeyville, Clinton County, to Miss Mary Musser of Wolfe's Store, Centre county.

DIED.

At Hublersburg, Centre county, Pa., May 22, 1880, tumor in stomach, Mrs. Hannah Swartz, wife of Mr. George Swartz, foundryman, aged 55 years.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Wheat $1,25.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1	$1.10
Rye,	65c
Corn, ears, per bu. new,	.38c
Corn old.	45c.
Oats,	30c.
Buckwheat,	50c.
Cloverseed,	$3.00 to $3 75
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10.00
Flour, per bbl	$6.00
Butter,	15c.
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	6c.
Ham,	10c.
Shoulders,	7c.
Bacon or side,	7c.
Eggs per doz.,	10c.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT —AND— SEED STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, made at South Bend, Indiana. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more paticularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO.

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarse-

Coughness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has

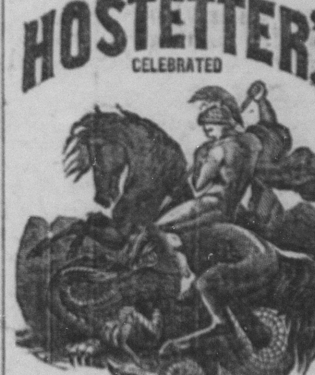
Syrup! the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. 'Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 7. 1my
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. nr

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Now is the Time!

A NEW STOCK. AT Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS OF *Every Description* SUCH AS

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLR, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE, *CARPETS,* ETC., ETC.,

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

The Biggest Boom. *In Haines Twp.*

AT FIEDLER & RUNKLE'S.

FARMERS STORE.

Where you find an immense stock of Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hardware,
Queensware
and Groceries, and

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL,

and Best Bargains.
ap22 6t Go and See.

H-A-R-D-W-A-R-E!

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in

HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,
HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank 14may

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Shirk, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law or settlement.

H. C. SHIRK.
Potters Mill's
B. D. BRISBIN
Centre Hall
6may6t Admr's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Michael Decker Sr. late of Gregg twp., decd., all person knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

MICHAEL DECKER Jr.
GREENE DECKER.
SUSAN DECKER.
Executors.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may18

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. President. J. D. SHUGERT Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.).
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupo
10ap68tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct2269tf

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF Pres't WM. B. MINGLE Cashier

$66 A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 30 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 00 a m
arr at	Erie	7 55 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila	9 00 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 20 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
" "	Renovo	5 40 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX leaves	Lock Haven	6 45 a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 15 a m
"	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 40 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renovo	9 50 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	Philadelphia	6 40 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p m
"	Lock Haven	9 50 p m
	Williamsport	11 10 p m
arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
FA LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25	—	
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 A.M.	6 P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND. CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB. SODA

ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb. Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co's Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

The Paris Abattoir.

The slaughter houses of Paris are located at La Villette, on the outskirts of the city, and form, together with a police station, telegraph office, barracks for a small force of troops stationed there, and other buildings, a town of very respectable size. The buildings, which are of stone, were constructed in the most thorough manner by the city under government authority. The premises are inclosed by a high stone wall, and the grounds are divided into regular rectangles by four avenues, intersected by four streets.

Through each building runs a series of cours, covered with a glass ceiling, and in these cours the slaughtering is done, the animals being dressed on wooden frames placed at regular intervals on each side of the cour. A peculiar feature of the business is that of blowing up the carcass as soon as the head and legs are cut off, which the *Commercial Bulletin* describes as follows: The body being placed on the dressing frame, an incision is made in the breast near the neck, and the nozzel of a bellows inserted. A man then works the bellows for about fifteen minutes, until the whole carcass is swollen out like a small balloon. The reasons given for this are that it makes the meat look better, more plump than it otherwise would, and that it enables the one who skins the carcass to get the hide off quicker and easier, without injuring it. All bullocks, calves, sheep, etc., slaughtered in these establishments are blown up in this manner.

Pig butchery in Paris is conducted on a novel plan. The pigs are taken into a large round house, having a cupola in the roof to let off the smoke, the floor being divided into triangular dens. A dozen or so of pigs are driven into each den at a time, and a butcher passes along and strikes each one on the head with a mallet.

After being bled, the defunct porkers are carried to the side of the room and arranged methodically in a row. They are then covered with straw, which is set on fire and the short bristles quickly burned off. After a thorough scorching the pigs are carried into the dressing room, hung up on hooks, and scraped by means of a sort of drawing knife, handled by a skillful operator, who performs his work at the rate of about one pig a minute. Then the bodies are washed and the entrails taken out and cleaned.

Every part of the animal is utilized in Paris, and that which the American throws away as worthless is made to subserve some use in the Frenchman's economy. The pig's blood is used in the manufacture of the large black sausages which meet with such extensive sale in Paris. The long bristles are pulled out by hand and go to the brush maker.

A Carpet Shaking Machine.

The agent who sold Mrs. Peters the Columbia carpet shaking machine explained to her the way in which it worked. The machine consisted of a large wire-gauze cylinder, in which a carpet could be placed and which was revolved at a high speed by clock-work. Within the cylinder was a collection of flails and brushes, which, when put in motion by its revolution, thoroughly beat and swept the carpet. The agent asserted that his machine would thoroughly remove all dust and extraneous substances from the texture of the carpet, would destroy moths and other deleterious insects, and would impart a beautiful gloss to the service of any carpet, rug or blanket that might be submitted to its action. When he had tested its effect upon the parlor carpet Mrs. Peters was so charmed that she bought the machine on the spot, and as soon as the agent had gone she took up the dining-room carpet and put it on the cylinder.

For some reason the machine could not be made to work, and Mrs. Peters, thinking that there must be something wrong, took out the carpet and crept into the cylinder in order to see if any of the flails or brushes were out of order. Suddenly, and without the least warning, the diabolical machine began to work. The cylinder revolved with tremendous rapidity, and the flails and brushes did their whole duty. The machine could not be stopped until the clock-work had run down, and the agent had warranted it to run for twenty minutes. During that time the machine was busily occupied in removing all dust and extraneous substances from the texture of Mrs. Peters, in destroying all moths and other deleterious insects, and in imparting a beautiful gloss to Mrs. Peters' surface. In fact, it did everything that the agent said it would do, but when, four weeks later, Mrs. Peters was able to rise from her sick-bed, her first act was to hire a colored man to cart the machine down to the Connecticut river and throw it into the deepest available pool.

In spite of this impulsive and irritable conduct on the part of an otherwise estimable lady, the Columbia carpet shaking machine may prove to be all that its agent claims for it, and may yet be a blessing to the housewife. If women will have carpets shaken, it is desirable that they shall be well shaken, and if this machine really does meet this want, it ought to gain a lasting popularity among the earnest and careful housewives.—*Exchange.*

A Dinner in Tokio.

Very strange dishes came upon the board at our dinner at the hotel in Tokio. A preliminary pipe of mild tobacco was handed around. The tobacco was too mild an affair altogether to take the edge off one's appetite, if intended for that purpose. The first course consisted of sweetmeats, served upon lacquered plates. The whole meal was of a Frenchified character. Balls of golden, scarlet, and green jellies were among the things in this dish; rice, flour, and sugar made up the constituents of the other parts of it. Saki (rice spirit) and the ever-present tea were then served round. The second course consisted of soup, into which were shredded hard-boiled eggs. This was served in bowls, but without spoons. I had, however, my purchased spoon, fork, and knife always with me, and so escaped trouble. Then came a very strange dish; it was a collop cut from a living fish wriggling on the sideboard. The Japs are a great fish-eating folk, and this raw fish-eating is quite common. The steak cut for Bruce from the living ox, told of in his Abyssinian travels, occurred to one's memory.

The live tidbit is supposed to be eaten with the Japanese "Soy"—a sauce that makes everything palatable—but I let my portion of it pass. It is not possible to comply with all Japanese fashions at once. Time is necessary to the acquirement of taste. Cooked fish was next served, and that in great variety, including shell-fish. A sort of lime or small lemon was used as the flavoring to this dish. Then came boiled beans, with ginger roots, and some fried fish and horseradish. To follow that came boiled fish and clams, the latter cut up, and served with pears. Rice in teacups followed, and then a salad, and the dishes were ended. The hot saki and teacups were sent round after each course. The health of our landlord was proposed in Japanese, and drunk in saki. He then rose to reply. I thought that he would never have done bowing before he began to speak. He appeared to speak very well, and easily.—*Harper's Young People.*

Wisdom for Boys.

Do you wish to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules:

- Hold integrity sacred.
- Observe good manners.
- Endure trials patiently.
- Be prompt in all things.
- Make few acquaintances.
- Yield not to discouragements.
- Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.
- Watch carefully over your passions.
- Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
- Consider well, then decide positively.
- Sacrifice money rather than principle.
- Use all your leisure time for improvement.
- Attend carefully to the details of you business.

In Behring island the Swedish Arctic explorers claim to have discovered the future dairy farm of the remote East, and say that anglers who have used up the European rivers may there find excellent sport. The rivers abound in trout and salmon too unaccustomed to human enemies to be afraid of them.

USEFUL SHAMS.

The Substitutes Which Human Ingenuity Has Made.

One of the most noticeable features of modern times is the immense progress which has been made, and the manufacturing ingenuity and scientific skill displayed in finding substitutes for expensive or scarce raw materials and articles in general demand. The fact is apparent beyond question that art is fast invading the domain of nature. Chemistry is enabling us to replace animal and vegetable dyes, and to form artificial gems, or creditable imitations; mineral oils replace animal and vegetable ones for illuminating purposes, and the electric light is treading upon the heels of gas.

The expensive outfits for the whale fisheries are comparatively abandoned, whalebone and blubber from the huge marine mammals being less in request; coral insects may proceed with their submarine constructions unmolested; the sea tortoise will be pursued less eagerly for its carapace; the ostriches of the desert be less sought after; and even the great pachyderms of India and Central Africa can be spared to be more usefully employed in extending the march of commerce. Under our enlightened civilization we can now manufacture our own whalebone, coral, tortoise shell, ivory and feathers, without the need of penetrating into wild jungles and arctic or tropical seas for our supplies. The extinction of whalebone in commerce will not deprive us of our umbrellas, or the female sex of their parasols and corset busks. Rattans have been converted into wallosin, and horn shaped into pliable bones, while steel ribs also do duty effectually for baleen.

Ivory being an expensive material and in continual demand, has formed the subject of many patents for good substitutes, but those tried have generally had more the appearance of an opaque cement than the natural dentine. The best and most effectual imitation, which takes a good polish, is the American substance passing under the name of celluloid.

Celluloid is one of those inventions of recent origin which has become a substitute for many natural raw materials. It is a species of solidified collodion produced by dissolving gun cotton in camphor with the aid of heat and pressure. The applications of celluloid are now legion. As a substitute for ivory it is best known, and so perfect is the resemblance that a close inspection is required to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine; the absence of the grain, or decussation, is the chief distinction. Celluloid possesses not only all the strength and elasticity of ivory, but it does not warp nor discolor with age. It is much used in making combs, backs of brushes and hand mirrors, frames for looking glasses and portraits, handles for knives and forks, piano and organ keys, and billiard balls, which are said to be equal in elasticity to those of ivory. One advantage it has over ivory is that it may be molded, so that the most delicate and elaborate articles can be made with it at a fraction of the cost of true ivory. An endless variety of colors can also be given to celluloid by the admixture of proper pigments. In imitation of tortoise shell it is made into such articles as combs, card cases, cigar cases, napkin rings, etc. The pink coral so popular for jewelry is admirably imitated with it, and so are malachite and amber mouthpieces for pipes, cigar holders and musical instruments.

Beautiful fancy ornaments are made of artificial tortoise shell, which is formed by melting gelatine at a moderate temperature with a small amount of metallic salts, running the whole into molds, and staining the mass with hydro-sulphate of ammonia, so as to produce an imitation of the grain of natural tortoise shell. The appearance of tortoise shell may also be given to horn by brushing it over with a paste made of two parts of lime and a little soda lye, which is allowed to dry. This forms sulphuret of lead with the sulphur contained in the albumen of the horn, and produces dark spots, which contrast with the lighter colors of the horn.

Among minor products which have been successfully imitated are meerschaum, horn and coral, by the pulp of potatoes, turnips, or carrots, treated with sulphuric acid.

Ostrich feathers, which, as the coveted court plumes of fashion have always been in demand at high prices, are not only getting more plentiful by the domestication of the bird, instead of hunting it down in its wild haunts, but imitations of all kinds have sprung up—those of spun glass sold at from two shillings to eight shillings each instead of ten shillings to twenty shillings; those made of silk, etc. It has heretofore been the custom to work up all the odds and ends of ostrich feathers into plumes, and even to make use of the feathers of other birds. But it was left for Yankee ingenuity to get up an imitation, the component parts of which are silk on a rattan or celluloid quill. This "sham" could be easily passed off on ladies as genuine, and almost defies detection by others than experts.

Cloth, in imitation of furs and skins is now made from mohair or goat's wool, and the resemblance is so good that at a few yards' distance it is difficult to tell whether it is real or imitation. It is colored to resemble seal, beaver, otter, and chinchilla, and lately there has been quite a quantity made in imitation of ostrich feathers, and used very largely for trimmings on dresses and mantles. At the last Paris exhibition there was an imitation white squirrel shown, shaded to a light fawn.

Artificial pearls have long been manufactured with the greatest skill and ingenuity, and so close is the imitation that alternate strings of false and genuine shown by jewelers can scarcely be distinguished. Mourning jewelry of black glass has replaced the more expensive jet ornaments among the lower classes.

Numerous patents have been issued from time to time for making imitation marble, which in practice have been more or less successful; by some of these an almost perfect imitation of the various shades and colors of marble is obtained, and slate is made to imitate marble. Artificial stone is now made to any extent.

Gas bids fare to be replaced ere long by the electric light, judging by the progress Mr. Edison has made with his electric lamp.

Careful thought and ingenuity are always on the search to utilize waste products, and to find substitutes. For instance, there is a large demand for eggs for various manufacturing purposes.

There is no end to artificial productions, and the list might be extended indefinitely, including artificial ice, which renders us independent of King Frost; artificial sugar, which we can make from starch or rags; artificial fruit essences, artificial horn from seaweed, artificial wood from compressed sawdust or straw, artificial leather from old scraps or the leather cloth, artificial parchment from paper chemically treated with sulphuric acid, and as hides for leather become more in demand, we have come to utilize the formerly neglected skins of the alligators, the snakes, the kangaroos, the porpoise and other sea mammals, and fishes.—*British Trade Journal.*

An Explosion in a Gambling House.

The recent attempt to blow up the Casino at Monte Carlo is vividly described by a lady who was present. She says: I was sitting in the *salle de musique* tranquilly listening to Schubert's "Ave Maria," played as few orchestras save Monte Carlo could play it, when the audience was startled out of its placid enjoyment by a tremendous boom. Men started from their seats, women turned pale beneath their rouge, and there was a general fight. The mystery was soon solved. A small gunpowder plot had been hatched by some miscreants, with the purpose of taking advantage of the confusion to pocket all the loose coin that might be on the tables at the time. I went into the room as fast as I could. A number of women were sprawling in hysterics; a few others had really fainted, and looked ghastly through their powder; chairs were overturned, metal was bent into contortions, and mirrors were in fragments; there were bleeding croupiers carrying away the bank in hot haste; Frenchwomen gesticulating and screaming, and Englishwomen pale and excited. Altogether I never saw a scene to compare with it in bustle, terror and confusion even on the stage.

Somebody has discovered that cats can't live at a greater elevation than 13,000 feet, therefore back sheds should be built 13,500 feet high.—*Binghamton Republican.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Epaulets of small rosebuds are worn on white India muslin dresses.

The newest turbans have wide-rolled rims and crowns sloping to a point.

Foulard parasols with ruffles matching the gown are the fancy in Paris.

Unlined silks of black surah are imported to wear with black silk or grenadine skirts in the house.

Maltese gloves in cream, pearl, white and old gold are made with lace bands in the wrist this year.

Mitts are to be worn over gloves this summer. Mitts alone should make the hand warm enough in summer.

China handles for parasols are too fragile for general use, and are followed up in the satin covered handles, with ivory mountings.

A new lace pin is in the form of a bee with an oval and emerald body and diamond wings, perched on a gold bar tipped with pearls.

Imperial dragons wrought in scarlet and Chinese characters form the embroidery of some black silk gowns which are called Oriental.

White zephyr wool embroidery on white cashmere is effective if the ribs of the leaves and the stamens of the flowers be traced in silk.

All shades of coffee brown, including cafe au lait and clair coffee, and the pale leather tints, will be much worn, as they are newer than the cream colors.

Worth recently made for a customer a polonaise of scarlet Bengaline very long in front and slightly draped behind to show a skirt covered with small ruffles of black surah.

The imported gingham suits are the prettiest of all wash dresses. A gay fancy is that of trimming light blue and white-checked gingham with bands and pointed tongues of dark scarlet-colored gingham.

Suits for young girls are made up with hooded jackets or a hood on the back of the dress itself. They are loosely fitting affairs, of dark green or navy blue chuddah or serge, or camel's-hair cloth.

The suit with postilion basque, tablie overskirt and round skirt, is one of the prettiest designs for a simple dress of woolens—bunting, cashmere, cheviot, or camel's-hair—to be worn in the mornings at home, for shopping, traveling, etc.

Royal Bridal Dresses.

Honiton lace owes its great reputation to its sprigs, which were at first woven into the ground, but latterly "applique," or sewn on the ground. In the course of the last century the making of the plain net ground on the pillow was a separate branch of the trade. The net was beautiful and regular, but expensive, as may be judged from the fact that the thread by which some of the finer qualities were made cost as much as $350 to $525 per pound weight. The worker was paid in a rather curious fashion. The lace ground was spread out and covered with shillings, and as many coins as the piece would accommodate were the reward of the maker. It was no uncommon thing to pay $500 for a Honiton lace veil when the business was in its palmy days. The invention of machines for making lace dealt a severe blow to the peculiar industry of Devonshire, and it threatened to become altogether extinct. Mrs. Bury Palliser records that when wedding lace was required for her majesty Queen Victoria, it was with difficulty the necessary number of workers could be obtained to make it. It was undertaken by Miss Jane Bidney, who caused the work to be executed in the small fishing hamlet of Beer and its environs. The dress cost $5,000; it was composed entirely of Honiton sprigs, connected with pillow by a variety of openwork stitches; but the patterns were immediately destroyed, so it cannot be reproduced.

The bridal dresses of the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice and the Princess of Wales were all of Honiton point, the patterns consisting of natural flowers, ferns, etc. Many of the more experienced hands find employment in restoring and remaking old lace, and the ingenuity they display in this direction is said to be marvelous.

A Lady on Gymnastics.

"A Lady Physician" writes to a New York paper as follows:

For years past I have been convinced that the mania for gymnastic exercise, athletic development and muscular power has been productive of a vast deal of harm. Years ago a theory in vogue for gaining health was dieting, and hundreds of people dieted themselves into insanity or the grave. Now the mania is for exercise, and hundreds of young men, and (although it may seem a ridiculous statement) young women also, are killing themselves by "exercise." Nature rebels at "knotted" muscles, and requires the full payment of a serious penalty whenever the folly is perpetrated of developing muscle as a business, through the swinging of dumb-bells and Indian clubs. The long walks which are taken too frequently and with quite too much vim, under the influence of a spirit of emulation to win a bet, are productive of far more injury than benefit. But most of all, I want to call attention to the idea of daily bathing. It is a simple form of suicide, lacking the element of crime, because done through ignorance; lacking the horror, because it lacks the crimson stains and mangled form of the ordinary suicide.

Our young men are not content until they are scrubbed bald-headed by the willing barber, and look in their youth very "near of kin" indeed to their aged grandsires. Were rebellion raised when the whiskers are tampered with, and the fact that fashion benevolently and fortunately guards against them, no doubt they, too, would be shampooed out of existence so effectually as to leave the "coming man" without that becoming adornment.

The poor body is literally scrubbed out of existence. Nature guards her outposts very jealously, but she cannot do double duty in one direction without signal failure in some other. Consequently, when the surface of the body is daily denuded of the cuticle under the vigorous application of the barbarous "coarse towel," she must repair damages at the expense of the digestion or the natural eliminations of morbid matter; some organ loses the harmony with its fellows which is necessary to a perfect whole. Cleanliness is not only "next to godliness," but a very large part of it, and it is highly important that bathing should be employed as a hygienic force; but not the shower-bath when an exhausted body is slowly waking from an unnatural sleep, nor a cold sponge when the day's duties have exhausted both mind and body. To change the clothing frequently and permit a thorough airing, to expose the entire surface of the body for a few moments to the air of the room on rising and retiring, a light brushing with a soft brush or fine towel, and a good bath once or twice a week are all that an American can do and retain health. Light exercise of those muscles not called into play in the daily routine is also desirable, but it should be calisthenic, not gymnastic, and should not include a vigorous pounding of the chest, than which nothing can be worse for the lungs.

A Baboon Dinner Episode.

Bishop Colenso gives this incident in the early life of a South African baboon. There is something quaintly human about it:

It was a hot day, and a number of baboons were sunning themselves along the bottom of the i Donga. They lay upon their backs, with half-closed eyes, rubbing their stomachs in a state of placid enjoyment. Two or three young baboons had wandered to a little distance down the i Donga, searching for scorpions from stone to stone just below them. They were not very successful, and it did not appear that their movements were of much concern to their elders.

Presently, however, one of the young ones, turning up a stone, lit upon a particularly fine and fat scorpion, which, with a furtive glance round at his elders, he seized and popped it into his mouth, having first pinched off the sting. He at once proceeded to turn the stone over again with great assiduity, as though in further unsuccessful search for scorpions.

He had not escaped notice, however, for down the gully in a sluggish roll came a great baboon, who seized the young one by the scruff of his neck, shaking him vigorously until the plump morsel dropped from his pouch. Having gobbled this up, the elder baboon at once regained his lounge, and all went on as before in the sleepy hollow.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Shield Budding Fruit Trees.

Pomologists are now giving the preference to budding over grafting in the majority of cases. There are several excellent reasons for this preference. Budding is more easily and quickly accomplished; it can be done at a more convenient season; the operation does not injure the stock in case of failure, as is always more or less liable in stocks headed down for grafting, and last, but by no means least, when budding is performed in good season an opportunity is afforded of repeating the trial on the same stock when the first did not take. To these advantages may be added, budding is preferred for all stone-fruits, such as peaches, apricots and cherries, which require extra skill in grafting, but which are budded with ease.

The time for budding stocks depends upon two conditions; there must be a flow of sap in the stock, or, in other words, it should not have fully completed its growth, and the shoot from which the buds are cut should be in a similar condition, but with the buds that are to be used fully developed. A little practice will enable one to judge very correctly of the state of a stock in reference to budding. The season for budding fruit trees may be said to extend from the first of July until the first of October. Such trees as cease to grow early in the season must be budded early; such as grow until late in the autumn must be budded later. The different trees come into season as follows: Plums, cherries, apricots on plums, pears, cherries, quinces, nectarines and peaches. In short, perform the work of budding only when the bark of the stock parts or separates freely from the wood, and when the buds of the year's growth are somewhat plump and the young wood is growing firm.

Shield or T-budding is one of the approved modes and is largely practiced by our best pomologists. Having decided on the part to be budded, select a smooth spot and make an upright incision in the bark from an inch to an inch and a half long, and at the top of this make a crosscut so that the whole shall form a T. From the stick of buds cut a thin, smooth slice of wood and bark containing a bud. With the rounded end of the knife next raise the bark on each side of the incision just wide enough to admit the prepared bud. Taking hold of the foot-stalk of the leaf insert the bud under the bark, pushing it gently down to the bottom of the incision. If the upper portion of the bud projects above the horizontal part of the T cut it smoothly off that it may completely fit. Next tie a bandage over the wound, beginning at the bottom and tying firmly above, leaving the end and foot-stalk of the leaf only exposed to the air.

In about a fortnight after budding the success or failure of the operation will be apparent. If it has succeeded and the stock is considerably swollen, loosen or remove the bandage. If it has failed to take and the bark still parts readily, make another trial.

Budding, as most farmers understand, differs from ordinary grafting, not the least in its nature or effects. Each bud is a distinct individual, capable of becoming a tree under favorable circumstances. In grafting, a branch composed of several buds is employed with a considerable quantity of bark and wood, while in budding but a single bud with a small quantity of the adjoining bark and wood is used.—*New York World.*

Feed for Horses.

There are sundry condition powders and tonics which are often fed to horses and produce an increase of flesh, but they must be kept up or the horse will run down, and in the end they will do an injury. Regular feeding, faithful grooming, change of diet, salt always accessible, exercise, even if it be hard work, with sufficient rest, pure water, pure air in the stable and comfort and quiet, will cause almost any horse properly fed to lay on flesh, if not to become fat. A writer upon this subject, says: Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue lean and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual food has been unground hay and grain, nothing but a change will effect a desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or the meal of barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may be first procured, and one-fourth part of the oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that amount greedily, let the quantity be increased until he eats four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick the manger for more.—*Buffalo Express.*

Household Hints.

Use white oilcloth, bound with red, for wall protectors back of the kitchen table and under the hooks where pans, etc., are hung.

Potato water, in which potatoes have been scraped, the water being allowed to settle, and afterward strained, is good for sponging dirt out of silk.

When you clean your lamp chimneys, hold them over the nose of the teakettle when it is boiling furiously. One or two repetitions of this process will make them beautifully clear.

Sweep carpets gently. Even a rag carpet should be treated with consideration. A severe digging with a broom wears the warp and scrapes out the lint of the rags quite needlessly.

To keep dried beef: Do up in thick brown paper each piece separate; take a box, put in a layer of dry ashes, then a layer of beef, then alternate; cover the top with dry ashes; set in a cool, dry place.

Stair carpets can be made to last a long time by having a yard more than the length needed to cover the stairs, for then you can change it so that the same place in the carpet will not come upon the edge of the stairs every time it is put down.

To make baking powders: One pound of bicarbonate of soda, twelve ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of cream of tartar and one pound of flour; mix well through a sieve. In making biscuit use one teaspoonful of the powder to one pint of flour.

When making cake or omelette, take your discarded egg shells, crush them into small bits, put them into your decanters three parts filled with cold water and thoroughly shake them. The glass will look like new, and all kinds of glass washed in the same water will look equally well.

The Czar's Grandson.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper in one of her Paris letters says: Sometimes one hears little things about the Czar of Russia which makes one inclined to pardon Nihilism and to comprehend the dynamite plots. The other day I went to visit a very charming old lady, who is an American, and who has lived for many years in Europe. Whilst turning over the pages of her photograph album, I came across the portrait of a child, a boy of some six or eight years of age, so singularly beautiful that my attention was at once interested. The little fellow was dressed in a Knickerbocker suit of black velvet, with his fair hair cut Holbein-wise over his brow, and a lovlier or nobler image of healthful boyhood never gladdened a parent's heart. On my making some exclamation of admiration, my friend produced several other photographs of the same child, remarking at the same time that the picture, so far from exaggerating his beauty, hardly did it justice. She then told of her meeting with the boy and his mother in Switzerland.

The child was the son of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the mother being his secretly-wedded wife. By command of the czar the husband and wife were separated, and the latter was forced, not only to consent to a divorce, but to marry another man. "How could you consent?" asked my friend when the unhappy lady related her story. The eyes of the speaker filled with tears and her lips quivered. "It was for my son's sake," she whispered, and then she said no more, being evidently still not wholly freed from the toils of the "giant spider of the North," as Whittier once called the czar in one of his fervent lyrics on freedom.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States.

As there was no choice for State officers at the last Rhode Island election, the general assembly met at Newport a few days ago and elected Alfred H. Littlefield governor and H. H. Fray lieutenant-governor.

The Philadelphia coal firm of Bines & Sheaff, the retail sales agents of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, has temporarily suspended. The firm owns ten retail coal yards, including a large wharf where steamers are supplied.

New York city has been afflicted with the hottest weather it has experienced so early in the season for many a year. The thermometer went up to ninety-four in the shade and several cases of sunstroke were reported.

George T. Morrow, a New York dealer in fine shoes, has made an assignment, with $200,000 liabilities.

At the monthly meeting of the Printing Paper Makers' association, held in Springfield, Mass., it was voted to maintain firmly the present schedule of prices for the various grades of their products. No importations of foreign paper stock are now making, and the manufacturers anticipate an advance in domestic stock on this account.

At an auction sale of fifty-five Jersey cattle in New York the bull calf Ramapa, seven months old, brought $600. The heifer Maple Blossom, twenty-seven months old, with heifer calf, two days old, brought $580, and Empressa, two years old, and heifer calf, one day old, brought $835. The cow Myra, four years old, brought $1,400, and Lass Edith, four years old, brought $1,425. Several of the cows went for prices higher, it is said, than were ever before received for Jersey cows in this country.

James P. Sloan, a college student at Princeton, N. J., committed suicide while sick by cutting his throat. His illness had affected his reason.

The New York legislature has adjourned without day.

A fire in Brooklyn destroyed a block of six buildings and caused a loss estimated at $300,000.

Henry Hamlin was hanged the other day at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of a night watchman named Shipman in the Connecticut State prison in 1877. Hamlin at the time of the murder was confined in the prison, and while trying to escape with several other convicts he killed Shipman.

The court of inquiry which has been examining the case of the West Point colored cadet, Whittaker, who was found in his room on the morning of April 6 with his limbs bound and ears cut, has concluded its investigation and finds that Whittaker himself wrote the letter of warning which he claimed to have received on the Sunday previous to the alleged assault; that there is no evidence to warrant the belief that any other person than Cadet Whittaker made the assault, and that "the imputation upon the character of Cadet Whittaker referred to in the order convening the court" is fully sustained. Whittaker, who still protested his innocence, was placed under arrest to await the decision of the secretary of war regarding his case. Professor Greener, who has been in attendance from Washington at the West Point court of inquiry, has obtained a promise from the secretary of war that he shall be heard in Whittaker's defense before action is taken upon the report of the court. The professor criticises the course pursued by the court, and declares that the purpose of the officers of the academy from the start was to vindicate the institution by the conviction of the colored cadet.

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, preached the other night to a large congregation in the Cooper institute, New York.

Hon. Asher P. Nichols, late comptroller of the State of New York, died at Clinton, N. Y., a few days ago, aged sixty-five years.

Four persons were killed by an explosion of coal oil on board the British steamer Sapphire at Philadelphia.

The procession in New York on Decoration day was the largest this year that the occasion has ever called out and was one of the finest military displays ever seen in the city. A large number of visiting organizations from other cities participated in the parade, and the city was alive with martial music and the tramp of men. All the statues were decorated with flowers and the neighboring cemeteries were filled with people carrying floral offerings.

The Maine Democratic and the Maine Greenback State conventions, both held at Bangor on the same day, have nominated General Harris M. Plaisted for governor.

The American Medical society began its thirty-first annual session in New York a few days ago. Over 1,500 delegates, representing every State in the Union, were present.

Western and Southern States.

A cyclone which passed through Mitchell, Dakota, killed two persons, badly injured several more and blew down many buildings.

At Tiqua, Ohio, a man and two boys entered the cellar of Mrs. Fanny Jones for the purpose of looking after a barrel of gasoline used as fuel for a small gas stove, and which seemed to be leaking. On entering the cellar a light was struck, when a terrific explosion took place, and in a moment the house was a mass of flames. The man and boys were burned to death, Miss Newland, a sister of Mrs. Jones, was fatally burned, and the last named was severely injured by jumping out of a second-story window.

The California supreme court rendered a decision in the case of Denis Kearney, the agitator, releasing him. The hearing was on the habeas corpus appealed from the superior court of San Francisco, where the decision of the police court putting Kearney in the house of correction for abusive language was sustained.

The San Francisco superior court has sustained the general demurrer of Mayor Kalloch against the impeachment proceedings by the board of supervisors and dismissed the case.

Thomas Edmunds was hanged at Ozark, Ark., for the murder of his infant child and her mother, a young woman with whom he had eloped from his wife and children. At Marion, Ark., on the same day, L. L. Ford was hanged for the murder and robbery of John Broadway. Peter King suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Woodsworth, Ohio, for murdering and robbing a peddler named Thembly, and at Hanover Court House, Va., Charles Bolling, a colored boy of seventeen, met his death on the scaffold for outrageously assaulting a little girl.

The Vulcan nail and iron works at Nashville, Tenn., employing 600 hands, have suspended with liabilities of $362,000.

A dispatch from Fort Montana says that Sitting Bull wants to surrender, and has sent General Hazen a special envoy from his camp in British America. Another dispatch, received by General Sheridan at Chicago from Colonel Hatch, states that in a battle with Indians at the head of the Polomas river about fifty hostiles were killed and the remainder put to flight.

Great damage to property and considerable loss of life have been caused by a heavy rainstorm in Texas. Near San Saba two little boys belonging to a family that had taken refuge in a cave were drowned. The entire village of Brackett was inundated, many houses were washed away, and more than twenty persons were drowned.

The Mississippi steamer Golden Eagle was burned to the water's edge at Martin's Landing, Ill., and three passengers are supposed to have been lost. The boat was valued at $50,000.

Denis Kearney, the agitator, just released from imprisonment by order of the California supreme court after serving a few weeks of his sentence of one years' imprisonment, announces that he intends to take up the agitation where he left off.

The town of Savoy, Texas, has been destroyed by a cyclone. Nineteen business houses, a depot and twenty dwellings were destroyed, there being only five buildings not damaged. Nine persons were killed and sixty wounded, some fatally.

The Millers' international exhibition at Cincinnati has been formally opened. A great many foreign countries and all the States in the Union in which wheat is produced are represented.

Two prize fighters—"Paddy" Ryan, of Troy, and "Joe" Goss, at one time the English "champion," now of New York—attempted to fight in Canada some weeks ago, but were prevented by the Canadian authorities. The other day the two aspirants for the "heavy-weight championship" met at Collier's Station, W. Va., and fought eighty-six rounds, when Ryan was declared the winner.

From Washington.

The secretary of state has received a dispatch from Mr. Farman, consul-general at Cairo, stating that the Egyptian obelisk and pedestal had been placed on board the steamer which will sail in a fortnight for New York.

A statement has been prepared by the commissioner of internal revenue showing the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, as compared with a like period of the previous year. In almost every instance the figures show a large increase. From spirits there was an increase of $7,388,846; from tobacco, $1,823,967, and from fermented liquors, $1,612,790. The aggregate receipts show an increase in favor of the present year of $11,603,471.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of ex-Postmaster-General Key as United States judge of the eastern Tennessee district.

The President has made the following nominations: Mortimer M. Jackson, now consul at Halifax, to be consul-general at that place; Lucio Tewkesbury, of California, to be United States consul at San Salvador; Robert S. Gardiner, of West Virginia, to be Indian inspector.

During May the public debt was decreased $15,928,033.87. Cash in the treasury June 1, $206,613,516.97. Total debt less cash in the treasury June 1, $1,952,386,719.85.

During May there were executed at the various United States mints 547,339 gold pieces (double eagles, eagles and half eagles) worth $4,427,845; 2,267,000 silver dollars, and 3,410,000 cents, worth $34,100.

The customs receipts for May were $15,027,254, against $11,227,378 for the corresponding month of last year, and from internal revenue $13,063,776, against $15,341,991 for May, 1879.

Foreign News.

M. Leon Say has been elected president of the French senate.

Prince William of Montenuovo, one of Austria's highest dignitaries, has suddenly become insane.

Count Victor Zichy, an ex-member of the Hungarian cabinet, has been mortally wounded in a duel.

A great trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg has resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners. Two of them were sentenced to be hanged and the rest, including four women, were condemned to various terms of imprisonment or to exile.

A depredating force of 2,000 Bulgarians have destroyed twelve Balkan villages on the borders of Bulgaria.

Four men were drowned at White Rapids, N. B., by jumping out of a small boat which was filling with water. Nine others remained in the boat and were finally rescued.

It is estimated that the total catch of the Newfoundland seal fishery this season will not exceed 280,000 seals, whereas in former seasons it reached to from 500,000 to 600,000.

The one hundred and first race of three-year-olds for the Derby—the great racing event of the year in England—was won this year by the favorite, Bend Or. Epsom, the scene of the race, was crowded with such an immense assemblage as only London can produce. Among those present was the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg, the lord mayor of London and nearly all the members of both houses of parliament.

By the explosion of the boiler at a sawmill in Toronto one man was instantly killed, three men were fatally and several more severely injured. The mill was completely wrecked.

A large torpedo which was in process of completion at a manufactory in Ancon, Peru, exploded with terrible effect. Every house in the town was shaken as by an earthquake, the manufactory and six adjoining houses were torn to pieces, and of the persons killed only five could be identified, the bodies of the others having been reduced to unrecognizable shreds.

A formation of porous white stone in the St. Gothard tunnel, through the Alps, threatens to retard its completion. Geologists are of opinion that the trouble can only be overcome by constructing a new route around the white stone, instead of through it as now.

By an explosion in a powder mill near Ghent, Belgium, at least ten persons were killed and several more injured.

A dreadful tragedy has been enacted at Newlands, the county seat of the wealthy Drury family, two miles from St. John, N. B. John Drury, a deaf mute seventy-two years old, became jealous of a younger brother, Ward, who is the registrar of deeds for the county, because the oldest brother, Charles, who died recently, left the control of the property to Ward. A few nights ago John Drury set one of the barns on fire, then returned to the house and shot his brother Ward, inflicting a dangerous but not fatal wound. John next rushed upstairs, set fire to his bed and in a scuffle with another brother, Edward, sixty-seven years old, shot him dead, after which he killed himself. The flames destroyed the house and numerous barns.

Ex-Comptroller Richard B. Connolly, a prominent member of the Tweed ring, died in Marseilles, France, the other day, aged sixty-nine years.

Ten thousand operatives of the Staffordshire (England) potteries have given a month's notice of their intention to demand a restoration of wages. A determined strike is considered certain.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A message from the President was read, recommending the immediate attention of Congress to the danger that would result from failure to act upon the Ute agreement. The message says that prospectors are on the Ute reservation in great numbers, that the Utes are becoming restless under the belief that they are to be dispossessed of their lands without pay, and that they are liable any moment to break out in open revolt.

Mr. Gordon announced his resignation as Senator from Georgia, and Mr. Brown was sworn in as his successor.

The pension deficiency appropriation bill was passed as amended.

After a long debate Mr. Bayard's bill defining the terms of chief supervisors of election, with Mr. Thurman's amendment forbidding the appointment of any one who had formerly held the office, was passed by a party vote of 27 yeas to 14 nays. The committee reported an amendment to the title to make it read, "A bill to define the terms of office of chief supervisors of elections." Mr. Hoar moved to amend so as to make it read, "A bill to deprive chief supervisors of election of their powers and to remove them from office." Mr. Beck moved to amend the amendment so as to add, "And to break up the iron cages of John Davenport." The committee amendment was agreed to.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Windom said that the agricultural interest had hitherto been neglected, and that it would hereafter insist upon proper recognition. The agricultural department should be given a more prominent place in the government, and larger appropriations should be made. Upon Mr Hampton's motion amendments appropriating $8,000 for experiments in tea culture, and $2,000 for experiments for the improvement of cotton were added, and the bill was passed.

The House bill was taken up to carry into effect the resolution adopted in 1871 by appropriating $100,000 for a monument at Yorktown, and $30,000 for a centennial celebration of the battle. An amendment offered by Mr. Burnside providing that thirteen Senators shall be members of the commission for selecting a site was adopted. An amendment by Mr. Morrill striking out the appropriation for the expenses of the celebration was rejected and the bill was then passed.

The House bill was taken up and passed to authorize a compromise of the claims under the will of Joseph L. Lewis, of Hoboken, who devised about $1,000,000 toward paying off the public debt. It authorizes the attorney-general and secretary of the treasury to compromise the claim on such terms as they shall deem fair.

Mr. Vance submitted a majority report on the negro exodus. Mr. Windom announced that he would hereafter submit a minority report.

Mr. Dawes reported a bill to increase from $8 to $16 per month the revolutionary pension of Abigail S. Tilton. She was over ninety years old and was believed to be the last of those entitled to such increase. She would have received it in 1850 but for the dishonesty of her agent. This would probably be the only report from the committee on revolutionary claims at this session. The bill was passed.

House.

In committee of the whole upon the sundry civil appropriation bill Mr. McCook offered an amendment appropriating $40,000 for printing 10,000 copies of the official records, Union and Confederate, of the war. Ruled out, but the decision was overruled and the amendment adopted. Mr. Keifer moved to insert the name of B. F. Butler as one of the managers of the National Soldier's Home instead of W. B. Franklin. Rejected by a vote of 116 to 33.

Mr. Cobb reported the general deficiency bill, which appropriates about $4,000,000.

A resolution declaring all the employees of the government in the District entitled to their pay for Decoration day was passed.

In committee of the whole the appropriation for the survey of the public lands was increased from $300,000 to $400,000.

The sundry civil service appropriation bill was passed by 112 to 53 after the amendment had been rejected increasing from $300,000 to $400,000 the appropriation for the survey of the public land and the amendment adopted appropriating $650,000 for the pay of marshals and their general deputies, except for services of the latter at elections.

Rocky Mountain Nights.

Now and then, on the plains, coyotes venture close to camp, and, if they are very hungry, even come to the fireside in search of meat, and perhaps attempt to gnaw the straps off the saddle or boots your weary head reclines upon. Foiled in this, they adjourn to a respectful distance and set up prolonged and lugubrious howls, which either keep you awake altogether or attune your dreams to some horrible theme. Perhaps I ought not to use the plural, since one cayote's voice is capable of noise enough to stimulate a whole pack. No doubt it often happens that when a score seem howling in shrill concert, there is really but a single wolf raining his quick-repeated and varied cries upon our unwilling ears. These small wolves are justly despised by all Western men; but the big gray wolves are a different matter. However, I never saw them but once.

While cougars and wolves and coyotes, and even Mexican burros, are rare infringers on the sacred privacy of your sleep, numerous small deer come to investigate the curious stranger who has stretched himself out in their domain. Rattlesnakes are extremely numerous over many parts of the West, and we used to fear that, with their love of warmth, they would seek the shelter of our bedding to escape the chill of the night; but I do not know of any such an unpleasant bedfellow having been found by any of the survey people. I myself came pretty near to it, however, over on Cochetopa creek, in Colorado, one night, when I unwittingly spread my blankets over a small hole in the ground. I snoozed on, unmindful of danger, but when I moved my bed in the morning, out from the hole crawled a huge rattler, whose doorway I had stopped up all night! He would better have stayed in, for big John, of Oregon, caught him by the tail and broke his stupid neck, before he had time to throw himself into a coil of vantage for the strife.—*Scribner.*

The Predicted Fate of the Earth.

The Apostle Peter, in his second epistle, announced the approach of the time when "the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be burned up." What has modern science to say to the possibility of a catastrophe such as that shadowed forth in a comparatively unscientific age, eighteen centuries ago? Mr. R. A. Proctor, writing in his latest volume, "The Flowers of the Sky," remarks: "It is no longer a mere fancy that each star is a sun—science has made this an assured fact, which no astronomer thinks of doubting. We know that in certain general respects each star resembles the sun. Each is glowing like our sun with an intense heat. We know that in each star processes resembling in violence those taking place in our own sun must be continually in progress, and that such processes must be accompanied by a noise and tumult, compared with which all the forms of uproar known upon our earth are as absolute silence. The crash of thunderbolt, the bellowing of the volcano, the awful groaning of the earthquake, the roar of the hurricane, the reverberating peals of loudest thunder, any of these, and all combined, are as nothing compared with the tumult raging over every square mile, every square yard, of the surface of each one among the stars."

He proceeds to describe, with considerable circumstantiality, two appearances witnessed in the heavens within the last few years—in 1866, when the tenth magnitude star (that is, four magnitudes below the lowest limit of the naked eye vision) in the constellation of the Northern crowns suddenly shone as a second magnitude star, afterward rapidly diminishing in luster, and in 1876, when a new star became visible in constellation Cygnus, subsequently fading again so as to be only perceptible by means of a telescope.

After noting the conclusions deduced from the application of the most approved instruments to these observations, Mr. Proctor remarks: A change in our own sun, such as affected the star in Cygnus, or that other star in the Northern crown, would unquestionably destroy every living creature on the face of this earth; nor could any even escape which may exist on the other planets of the solar system. The star in the Northern crown shone out with more than eight hundred times its former luster; the star in Cygnus with from five hundred to many thousand times its former luster, according as we take the highest possible estimate of its brightness before the catastrophe, or consider that it may have been very much brighter. Now if our sun was to increase tenfold in brightness, all the higher forms of animal life, and nearly all vegetable life, would inevitably be destroyed on this earth. A few stubborn animalcules might survive, and possibly a few of the lowest forms of vegetation, but naught else. If the sun increased a hundred-fold in luster, this heat would doubtless sterilize the whole earth. The same would happen in other planets.—*Sunday Magazine.*

Dutch Compliments.

You would never meet a peasant or a village girl upon the road without having a cheerful "good day" from them, and if there were many of you they would not only say "Goeden dag" in the singular, but they would give you a complex and plural greeting: "Dag drie," if you were three; "Dag vier," if you were four; that is to say: "Good day to the three of you;" "good day to the four of you," and "Dag zamen," which means "good day together," if there were but two. Sometimes a roguish boy (there are such in every country) will salute a traveler who is going along with a donkey or a dog with his "Dag zamen," but we must not grudge people their harmless joke, and this one is too inoffensive to vex anybody.—*Heart of Holland.*

Nursing mothers and delicate females gain strength and flesh from Malt Bitters.

Calino, who had business with several stationers, went to their shops. Suddenly he discovered that he had lost his umbrella. He went back over his route and at last he found it. "Ah," he said "you are a great deal more honest than any of the other fellows. Everywhere else they told me they knew nothing about my umbrella."—*Progress.*

Feeble digestion, sick headache, dizziness and faintness cured by Malt Bitters.

There are about fifty different editions of the Bible known as the "Breeches Bible," from the use of the word "breeches" instead of aprons in Gen. iii. 7; and the market value of copies ranges from $5 to $15, according to condition.

The man who scolds his crying baby and is too mean to invest 25 cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, should be divorced.

A great many men who start out to reform the world leave themselves off for the last job.—*Middletown Transcript.*

In Powder Form.

Vegetine put up in this form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you can, from a 50c. package containing the barks, roots and herbs, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every package.

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-know aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

If you have Sore Eyes ask your Druggist for the Diamond Eye Water. Principal depot, 42 Suffolk Street, New York City.

Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots and shoes straight. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days Trial."

ALL GROCERS keep C. Gilbert's Starches.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive? and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure?

One Box or Six Bottles.

If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney diseases and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is a dry compound, as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Hard to Kill.

Nothing is more remarkable than the facility with which some men and the difficulty with which others are killed in war. The fighting Napiers, for instance, rarely entered a battle without coming out of it wounded, while sometimes they were left in seemingly hopeless plight upon the field which their blood had watered. But to kill them was an impossibility; and, having survived Corunna and Busaco, in both of which he was left for dead, and scores of other battles in many of which he received "scratches," Sir Charles Napier lived to attend in his old age the first drawing room of her whom he calls "our pretty young queen," and to confess when, with one of his own feet in the grave, he saw around him many peninsular comrades broken with years, that "death is king, and we are all in the larder for worms, and very indifferent venison, too."

"You must admit, doctor," said a witty lady to a celebrated doctor of divinity, with whom she was arguing the question of the "quality of the sexes"—"you must admit that woman was created before man!" "Well, really, madam," said the astonished divine, "I must ask you to prove your case." "That can be easily done, sir. Wasn't Eve the first maid?"

"National health," says a recent writer, "is slowly coming to be recognized as an important element in national prosperity."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK			
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	08	@	09½
Calves—Choice and Extra	04	@	05½
Sheep	04	@	05
Lambs	06	@	07
Hogs—Live	04½	@	04½
Dressed	05½	@	05½
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 55	@	6 00
Western, good to fancy	4 65	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 39	@	1 46½
No. 1 White	1 29	@	1 29½
Rye—State	95	@	95
Barley—Two-Rowed State	63	@	75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	53½	@	56
Southern Yellow	58	@	58
Oats—White State	46	@	49
Mixed Western	42	@	44
Hay—Retail grades	95	@	1 05
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 05	@	1 10
Hops—State, 1879	27	@	35
Pork—Mess, new	11 05	@	11 10
Lard—City Steam	6 90	@	6 90
Petroleum—Crude 06½@07½	Refined		07½
Butter—State Creamery	16	@	23
Diary	14	@	20
Western Imitation Creamery	15	@	17
Factory	12	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	12	@	14
Skims	05	@	10
Western	10	@	14
Eggs—State and Pen'a	11½	@	11½
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl	1 25	@	50
BUFFALO.			
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 25	@	6 75
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 24	@	1 24
Corn—No. 2 Western	43½	@	43½
Oats—State	43	@	43
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	70
BOSTON.			
Beef Cattle—Live weight	05½	@	06½
Sheep	05½	@	05½
Hogs	05	@	05½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	6 50	@	8 25
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	54	@	57
Oats—Extra White	49	@	53
Rye—State	95	@	95
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	50	@	51
Unwashed, " "	35	@	37½
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef Cattle—live weight	05½	@	06½
Sheep	05½	@	05½
Lambs	09	@	10
Hogs	05	@	06
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	5 75	@	6 25
Wheat—Pennsylvania Red	1 26½	@	1 26½
Rye—State	91	@	92
Corn—State Yellow	54	@	55½
Oats—Mixed	30	@	40
Butter—Creamery extra	22	@	23
Cheese—New York Factory	13	@	13
Petroleum—Crude 07 @07½	Refined		07½

HUNT'S REMEDY

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Prices, 75 cents and $1.25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Delling's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. CAUTION None genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Propr., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.

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PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY
Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. Silver Medal at Paris Exposition.

This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

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PENSIONS.
New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp,
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ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

TO THE CURIOUS. If you wish to see the picture of your future husband or wife, together with name and date of marriage, give your age, color of eyes and hair, and send 35 cents money, or 40 cents postage stamps, to W. FOX, Box 270, Fultonville, N. Y.

ATTENTION, Farmers and Horsemen. For $1 will send a complete Book that tells you how to cure every disease that horses are subject to. Send stamp for references and list of over 200 Recipes to P. P. LYNCH, Box 415, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Agents wanted.

A GREAT OFFER New ORGANS, $45, upward; PIANOS $150, upward. Warranted 6 yrs. Second Hand Instruments at Bargains. AGENTS Wanted. Illustrated CATALOGUE Free. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'd'y, N.Y.

COPY PAD. RECEIPT (with full directions to make one equal to those sold for $2 to $5 (or money refunded) and Receipts for 30 kinds of Ink, all colors, 30 cts. by return mail. Address H. BLETHOLD, P. M., Alvarado, Texas.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

20 Splendid Chromo Visiting CARDS, with name, 10 cts. J. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WANTED Agents for the Wonder of the Age, the Russian Fire Proof Lamp Chimney. Big profits. J. WORTH & CO., Box 2462, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Salesmen to canvass for the sale of our Nursery Stock. Address W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y. Established 1846.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES. C. A. EVERITT, P. A. Landing, Lake Superior

Vegetine.
IN POWDER FORM,
50 CENTS A PACKAGE.
Dr. W. ROSS WRITES:
Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all Diseases of the Blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.
DR. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Iowa.
Sept. 18, 1878.

Vegetine.
ONE PACKAGE IN POWDER FORM CURED SCROFULA.
HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.

86 BREMEN ST., East Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1879.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your POWDER FORM VEGETINE, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.
Respectfully yours, J. T. WEBB.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

N Y N U—No 23

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UNFERMENTED
MALT BITTERS
TRADE MARK
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MALT AND HOPS
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THIS INCOMPARABLE NUTRIENT is richer in Bone and Muscle Producing Materials than all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors. For difficult Digestion, Sick Headache, Consumption, Emaciation, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Want of Sleep, Ulcerative Weaknesses of Females, Exhaustion of Nursing Mothers, of the Aged, and of Delicate Children, MALT BITTERS are the purest, best, and most economical medicine ever compounded. Sold everywhere. MALT BITTERS COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

SKIN DISEASES. Itching Humors, Scaly Eruptions, Scalp Affections, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores infallibly cured by the Cuticura Remedies, which have performed miracles of healing unparalleled in medical history. Send for Illustrated Treatise, containing testimonials from every part of the Union. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists.

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PERIODICAL MRS. WILSON'S MYSTIC PILLS REGULATOR
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, cures Leucorrhoea, (or whites,) Painful Menstruation, Ulceration, Ovarian Diseases, Absent Menstruation, all diseases known as female weakness. They have been used in England for years as a periodical and regulating pill. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Price $1.00 per box or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail free of postage, securely sealed.
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Printed directions for self measurement and Price Lists free by mail.
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MY FRIEND YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER'S AXLE GREASE

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Awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.
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Note the Following:

PHARISBURG, O., May 19.
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